JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,532—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
P.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
P. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4201	W. J. Nantes	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked P M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Ballen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE	14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO	12th Dec. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,862 Tons, Captain J. BULLOCK, R.N.R. will sail for CALCUTTA direct on the 15th November, 1895.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Outstations Mofussil, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 18th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 14th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 13th November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAB.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN REMEDIES FIRST IN INDIA.

A fine Tonic, invaluable to Europeans in this Climate, and specially prepared for Indian Use, is

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A Scientific Combination of the finest Tonic and Stimulative Remedies known. Judiciously used this Medicine will be found thoroughly effective in restoring Nervous Waste and giving tone and energy to the system.
It is more certain in effect, more active and fresher than any Imported article, and is invaluable as a Household Remedy for daily use.
PRICE: Rs. 3 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A SIMPLE OUTWARD APPLICATION

Will often Save the Trouble and Expense of a long course of Medicine. In cases of
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO,
SCIATICA, SORE THROAT,
SPRAIN, CONTUSIONS,
COLD ON THE CHEST,
and similar Local Ailments,
A Specific will be found in

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON,

an Invaluable Stimulating Liniment.
PRICE: Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK.
CAMERAS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.
DRY PLATES OF ALL KINDS.
LENSES By DALLMEYER and other Eminent Makers.
KODAKS and other Hand Cameras.
EVERYTHING UP TO DATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.
THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARI SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX BOTTLE CLEANING MACHINE.
THE BERKFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

1896
LETTS' DIARIES
ARE
NOW READY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LONG PAST THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE,
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Is a Remedy which has steadily, surely, and firmly GROWN into public favour, not forced on by extravagant advertisement and exaggerated statement. Throughout India it is recognized as the BEST preparation for the protection of the Hair from injurious climatic effects. It affords nourishment to the Scalp in a refreshing and cleanly form. We have reams of original Testimonials, and Orders reach us from all parts of the world from old customers who have used it in India.
PRICE: Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do. do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES AND METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents:—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT MODERATE PRICES.
NEW STOCK OF TWEEDS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, &c.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Navy Blue Serge Suits	24	0	Dress Suits	54	8
Tweed Lounge Suits	34	0	Dress Jackets	32	8
Flannel Suits	26	0	Cotton Tweed Suits	13	8
Khaki Drill Suits	12	8	Tweed Trousers	10	0
Shikar Suits	20	8	Riding Breeches	7	0

SUPERIOR QUALITIES AT EQUALLY MODERATE PRICES.
FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW GOODS.
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HELMETS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &c.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL'S, TWEED SUITINGS,
DRESS SUITINGS,
FITTED BAGS, TRUNKS HOLD ALLS.
INSPECTION, INVITED.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS ".for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

Under the distinguished patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,

19th, 21st, and 22nd November.

IN AID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.

Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy

"CASTE"

BY POONA AMATEURS.

To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Sounder and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1. Half-price to Back Seats only.

Naval and Military in uniform.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter-General's Department, a few COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the Official year 1894-95.

Price per Copy, Rs. 4-0-0.

N. R. OLIVER,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce.

LOST.

I BEG to inform the Public that I have LOST TWO SHARE CERTIFICATES, No. 3323 and 3324, of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for Rs. 125 each, which were in my name but in the possession of Khoja Fazul Ebrahim. Finder will be rewarded.

ફકીરજી માણેકજી શરાફ,

I.E., FAKIRJI MANECKJI SHROFF,
Baharkote, Agiary Street, 12th November, 1895.

WANTED

AN experienced hand for EMPLOYMENT as SAR NYAYADISH in the JANJIRA STATE. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200. Only those who have passed pleader's or higher examination should apply. Persons of experience and proved integrity will have preference. Application and Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned.

SHALOM BAPUJI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.
Murud, Janjira, 11th November, 1895.

NOTICE.

MISS GEORGINA RUSSELL, residing in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Mr. ALEXANDER STRONACH, youngest Advocate in Aberdeen, Scotland, the Trustees and Executors of the Estate of the late JAMES WEBSTER RUSSELL, Engineer, Messrs. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co., Ld., Bombay, who died in St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on the 17th September, 1895, have appointed the Undersigned their Factor and Commissioner to settle the affairs of the Estate of the Deceased in Bombay, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate or indebted thereto are hereby requested to submit the necessary particulars to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

J. LEASK,
Factor and Commissioner for the Trustees and Executors of the Estate of the late James Webster Russell.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 13th November, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, proposes to apply in fifteen days from this date, for the Sanction of Government to the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY with double tracks from the present terminus at the South foot of Hancock Bridge over that Bridge and along the Mazagon Road, as far as the Junction of that Road with Matharpakady Road.

Any person interested in this application should apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, where plans of the proposed extension may be seen.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 12th November, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY. HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, HOSIERS—HATTERS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI BHAUBAI (Widow of PARDHAN VISRAM), late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

SONABAI, Widow of FAZALBHAI HABIBBHOY, one of the Executrixes named in the Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Sealed 8th day of November, 1895.

SONABAI, Widow,
In person.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Victoria Roller Flour Mill, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the whole going concern in one lot with the buildings, &c., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, buildings, and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre, and all the buildings, sheds, and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Grant Road, without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2 and new No. 13465, and new Survey Nos. 6964 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 81 and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Premchund Dharumchund, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Cosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio deSouza, and now the estate of the late James Bapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the fixtures, furniture, and all other moveable property, the property of the said Mill, now in or upon the said hereditaments, and all yards, ways, wells, waters, watercourses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages, and appurtenances to the said hereditament or any of them, belonging or in any wise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied, or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE-GOODS, TWIST, VARNISH, ETC.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account of the Underwriters, the following damaged goods saved out of the cargo lost with the Padow "Duria Dowlut":—

By order of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., 4 bales twist, 4 dubbas Hubbuck's white zinc, 4 cases varnish, 1 case printed books, 2 cases oil cloth, 1 case dry colour, 1 empty case, 1 case playing cards, nearly empty, 1 copper pot, &c., (all goods damaged). Also by order of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.:—9 bales coloured twist, 2 cases piece-goods, and 1 empty case, (all goods damaged).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 13, 1895.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded up-country.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of uniform dress, wearing apparel, &c., &c.

AT 1-30. P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, by 'Press' in very good-order.
1 do victoria, with removable corch-box.
1 do five-seated barouche in very good order.
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 grey Arab pony, 13-2, 6 years old, goes well in saddle.
1 fox-terrier pup bitch.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thorn Bank, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture made to order by "John Roberts," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., the property of HERBERT GREAVES, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome French-polished plain household furniture made to order by 'Wimbridge' and English makers, best porcelainware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of valuable ferns, Japanese chrysanthemums Poona standard roses, Ceylon palms, and many other flowers and shrubs, also Bussorah fowls and goats, &c., &c., the property of H. O. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A rare opportunity for sending Christmas presents to friends in Europe.

On dates to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Meadow Street, Fort, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugoodas and Jeramdass, Multanee Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Mooltan, Kutch, Madras Cashmere, Delhi and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, clock, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, also silver and gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Madras, Cashmere, Cuttack, Mooltan, Jeypore and Bombay jewellery of various designs, diamond, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, turquoises, topases, gold rings, and necklaces, sets of shirts' studs, ear studs and earrings, &c., gold and silver moonstones, jewellery, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burmah, silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid.

Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Multan, Cashmere, Mirzapore and Zanzibar carpets.

Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work-boxes and toys.

Japanese vases, &c., Moorshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as they are worth while a visit.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 13, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 14 BALES GREY PRINTERS AND 10 BALES GREY CHUDDERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Girja-hunker Vajeshunker and on account and at the risk of Thucker Dossabhai Thackersey.

R	25, 83, 97, 98, 17 bales 2065 pieces grey printers 20		
C	G	149, 167, 168	inches, 28 to 28½ yards No. 83.
		83, 84, 101, 102, 17 bales 2051 pieces grey printers 20	
		127, 148, 166	inches 28 to 28½ yards No. 89.

4 bales 2000 chudders 4 yards 35 inches No. 225.
2 " 800 " 4½ " 38 " No. 231.
1 " 300 " 5 " 40 " No. 1000.
1 " 300 " 5½ " 42 " No. 461.
2 " 1000 " 4 " 36 " No. 201.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Market Lines, next to the Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., handsome harmonium, photographic camera, cooking stove (English,) in box, bagatelle, table ornaments, China vases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, etc., the property of A. G. WARBURTON, Esq.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Tank, the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood furniture designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters under the owner's supervision, such as drawing-room suits, elegant chiffoniers suitable for big halls, mahogany revolving top office tables, elegant single and double almyras, brio-a-brac sofas, corner cabinets, easy and light chairs, ottomans, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late MR. GEORGE BRACE, consisting of gold chain with locket, gold rings wearing apparel, steel trunks, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

On MONDAY, next the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a consignment of superior saddlery, boots and shoes, manufactured by Messrs. CREET BROTHERS of Cawnpore, consisting of a few sets of brass-mounted brown leather single harness, saddles, tan leather shooting boots, lace boots, canvas tan shoes, tennis and Oxford shoes, ammunition boots, ladies' lace boots and Oxford shoes, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Goverdhundas Purmanundas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the Sewing Machine Company, Limited, Bombay—

46 cases sewing machines.

These machines will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DOONGERSEY ROAD AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Goverdhundas Purmanundass, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Soonderdas, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of August 1891, and made between the said Damodhur Soonderdas of the one part and the said Goverdhundas Purmanundass of the other part:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, stable and other outhouses built and standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of Doongersey Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5234 square yards be the same a little, more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 572, and new No. 12736, old survey No. 21, and new survey No. 2-7255, and bounded on the north partly by a private road belonging to Jaitha Doongersey and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on the south by the property of Jaitha Doongersey and separating therefrom by a wall, on the west partly by the Hindoo Charitable ground and partly by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the south partly by the Doongersey Road, aforesaid, and partly by the private road belonging to Jaitha Doongersey, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3157, and Street No. 20, 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 7, Churchgate Street, (next door to Messrs. Geyer and Co. Machinery depot) the surplus stock of an European firm, consisting of large cubboards, plate glass show cases English-made mahogany sideboard with mirror back and marble top, writing pigeon-holes, electric dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, coffee mills, patent nail drawers, motor fountains, patent copying presses, useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, dispatch boxes, parts for sodawater machines, electric lamps, vulcanizer for making rubber stamps, juice presses, coffee roasters, and a lot of other sundry articles.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY the 25th inst. at 4 p. m. the effects of the late Lord Colin Campbell consisting of handsome teak and blackwood glass door cupboards, chest of drawers, octagon, side and writing tables, teapoys, cushioned sofa and easy chairs, arm chairs, bentwood chairs, washhand stand with furniture, cane chairs and teapoys, iron single bedstead with wire mattress, iron folding cot, Japanese screen, cupboard, glass book-case, dressing table, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 13, 1895.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 292, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

LOST.—ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 2035, of Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., standing on the name of the Undersigned. Finder rewarded. Due notice is also given to the Company.

NOWROJEE CURSETJEE DHONDY,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining the assent required by paragraph (d) of Section 225 of the Indian Company's Act 1882 to the Corporation's being registered under that Act.

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 8th November, 1895.

KOLHAPUR AND S. M. C. AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1896 TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will be held on the 31st January, 1896, and subsequent days, when Prizes varying from Rs. 5 to 125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Agricultural Implements, &c., exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

K. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.
Kolhapur, 6th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS AND COACHING TRAFFIC.

THE public are advised in CONTINUATION of the NOTICE dated the 15th October last, in which the resumption of THROUGH BOOKING of PASSENGERS, LUGGAGE and PARCELS was notified that the breaks on the Line between MOGOL and GUNGAPUR having been repaired, the Through Booking of all descriptions of Goods Traffic, Live-Stock, Horses, Carriages, etc., is resumed on and from TO-DAY.

Passengers can now go through without transhipment.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RUNNING OF THE UP AND DOWN SOUTH-EAST MAIL TRAINS BETWEEN RAICHORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Public are advised that the Breach at the Seona River having been repaired, the Notice dated the 14th ultimo, is CANCELLED, and the Up South-East Mail Train will not on and from To-day halt for the Night at Sholapore, but will run through according to the time published in the Company's Guide, and in the Time Tables posted up at all Stations.

The delay to the Down South-East Mail Train owing to Passengers, &c., having to cross the Seona River in Boats, no longer continues.

E. W. KEILY,
Actnig General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSENE OIL EMPTY CASES AND TINS.

The Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 13th November, Tenders for the PURCHASE of the EMPTY CASKS and TINS which may be available for disposal during six months November to April ensuing.

Payment must be made and delivery taken of all accumulations at least once in every month.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th November, 1895.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where of "" well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Medicine throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser will state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

"UP TO DATE"

STYLES

IN

GENTLEMENS'

HATS.

BLACK FELTS.
COLORED FELTS.
STRAW BOATERS.
SUN HATS, & HELMETS.
TWEED CAPS.
DRESS HATS.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — HON'BLE MR. GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .....3½ per cent.
6 Months .....2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money received on fixed deposit at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody an Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Encashes Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

A. & B. MACKAY'S WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR.....Rs. 30 Per Dozen Quarts.
GLENFALLOCH ..... " 28 " " "
COCKTAIL ..... " 26 " " "

To be had from
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
Fort.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,

BORDEAUX.

GENUINE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	(620 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Ballary S & W Co, Ld (Ballary)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	383
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	(750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,310
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Colmbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	800	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x Rs15	655 xd
Ooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Fazulbhoy Peerb.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	30	595
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	25	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	25	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	455
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jowrae Bagoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,080 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,800	1,000	30	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	740
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	800
Leopold	5,000	150	103	dvd Rs.10	200
Lord Canay M'g	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,040
Madras United	800	1,000	1,000	100	930
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzerat)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	200
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,280
Manugon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Mowji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	1,220 xd
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	725
Sidpon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,335 xd
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,510
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	640
Sassoon and Allance	2,000	50	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vasolshanker Lakhmistandker O Mill Co, Ld	1,200	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	1,550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	690
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,37
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brandy Canning Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	140
Colaba	800	200	200	12	190
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	3 34 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,025
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	430
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	800	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mackenzie Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	800	500	500	53	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	97½ xd
Motiseth Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	126½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	475	20	480
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	685
Shed and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Shed	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,850 xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 1,750}	100	100	15 / 7½	365
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	18,000	100	100	10	134
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	50	1,060
Deccan Paper Mills	1,060		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,100	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	354
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	--
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	162½ xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Port Canning Co	6,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	250
Thrasher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
Telegraph Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	37½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Eagles Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	35 l.
Pieces, Bar Gold, old	"	27-12 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-12
Sovereigns	"	17-14
Do. Twenties	"	17-11
Silver	"	86
Do. 1½	"	86-8

CUSTOMER: "I don't see how you can consistently call yourself a 'manufacturer of antique furniture?'" Dealer: Ah, my dear fellow, I only use the very oldest trees in selecting my wood."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sale of Victoria Roller Flour Mill, Grant Road, 4 p.m.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 6-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Week of Prayer—Meetings every morning at Apollo Bunder, at 7-15; and Grant Road Branch, at 7.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanadi entered on Monday and the steamer City of Venice yesterday; the steamers La Seyne, Naseri, Mecca, and the Portuguese man-of-war Vasco da Gama left on Monday and the steamer Bahaduri yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October last was 1,259, of whom 349 were new admissions, consisting of 166 males, 83 females, and 91 children. The average daily attendance was 46·63.

A DANGER TO HOUSE-HOLDERS.—At the Magazon Police Court, yesterday, three Purdasee milkmen, named Vithoo Penker, Shewa Chaiker, and Ratna Dewji, having their stables at Khetwady 10th Lane, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of feeding their buffaloes with stable litter, preferred against them by Mr. James Leask, Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. Inspector Damjer, of the Health Department, having proved the charge, the magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March.....Unter the Double Eagle.....Wagner
Selection.....Rip Van Winkle.....Planquette
Valse.....Casino Janze.....Gungle
Fantasia.....A Pastoral Scene.....Hume
Valse.....Janschnd und eine Nate.....Strauss
Selection.....Iolanthe.....Sullivan

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—In consequence of certain information received by him, Inspector Nelmes arrested W. H. Sullivan and E. L. Small, sleeping on the verandah of the Shipping Office, on Monday night. They were charged before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the Vagrancy Act, with wandering about without any visible means of support, and having no fixed place of residence. The first accused contended that he, being an Eurasian, the authorities had no power to compel him to go to the Work-house. His Worship being of opinion that if he was sent to the Work-house he would have better facilities to obtain work, the accused were ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the instance of Superintendent Nolan, one Govind Keshow, a servant in the employ of Narayen Crishna, a tobacco shop-keeper, at Parel Road, was yesterday charged before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft as a servant of cash, wearing apparel, and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 34-8, the property of his master, the complainant. On Sunday, about 10 p.m., complainant counted the cash and then went upstairs to sleep, leaving accused in charge of the shop. About 4 o'clock, on the following morning, a policeman arrested accused on his way to the Carnac Bunder with a bundle in his possession. Accused, after arrest, made a statement, and pointed out complainant, who, after examining the shop, identified the property as his own. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED SERIOUS OFFENCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, a Parsee, named Pestonji Cowasji, a fitter, employed in the G. I. P. Railway, and residing at the 8th Lane, Khetwady, was charged at the instance of Inspector Sloan before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit rape on the person of a Hindu married girl, named Subratree, aged eleven, and Bayabai, a Hindu woman, with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended both the accused. It appears that the girl was married to a Hindu, of Maratha caste, who is at present residing at Alibag, while the girl is staying with her mother at Ghorupdeo Road. The first accused was in the habit of visiting the second accused, who, on Monday noon, managed to bring the girl to her place at Coombharwada, where the alleged offence is said to have been committed. At the request of the police, the case was remanded.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A ZEMINDAR'S SON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Power charged Adjudhia Maladyalshah, a Hindu lad, aged eleven, before Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Dinshaw Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession Rs. 117 in cash, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. About a quarter-past 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the lad was returning from the Victoria Theatre, at Grant Road, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman, No. 249 E, and on searching his person Rs. 117 were discovered. The lad was then placed before Constable Power, and being questioned by that officer as to where he had obtained the money from, the boy stated that he had stolen Rs. 150 in currency notes and cash from his father, who is a zemindar, residing at Harrison Road, Bara Bazaar, Calcutta. A telegram has been sent to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for information, and the case was remanded, pending a reply.

SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a victoria driver informed a lance naik that he saw a Buniah lying unconscious on the Frere Road. The police naik at once rode up to the spot, and saw the Buniah bleeding profusely from an injury on the left leg, and had him conveyed in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was found that the bone below the left knee was fractured. From inquiries made it appears that the Buniah, whose name is Ookerda Sajipal, and who is aged about forty, arrived in Bombay from Cutch Mandvie about a month ago, and was putting up with his younger brother, at Argyle Road. On Monday night, about half-past 9 o'clock, Ookerda went to sleep on the verandah of the house. During the night he got up and walked to the Frere Road, where, it is believed, he was knocked down and run over by a vehicle. The man who has been for some time past suffering from epilepsy and paralysis, is at present unable to give any satisfactory account to the police as to how he received the injury.

CAUGHT AGAIN RED-HANDED.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged one Dhondoo Sookhia, a Hindu, having a record of three previous convictions against him, with theft of a waist-coat, containing a gold watch and chain, a set of gold buttons and a purse, containing Rs. 8-10, in all collectively valued at Rs. 479, the property of one Narotumdas Jugjiwandas. It appears that, about 10 o'clock, on Monday night, complainant went to visit a dancing girl, named Goolabee, at her residence at Girgaum Back Road. He took out his waist-coat, containing the property, and having hung it on a wooden peg, was talking with the dancing girl, when the accused entered the room from behind, and having picked up the waist-coat, was making off with it, but in the meantime complainant, hearing the noise of somebody walking in the room, turned round, and seeing accused walking off with the waist-coat, followed him and arrested him near the staircase, and handed him over to the police. Accused denied the truth of the complaint, stating that at the time he went into the house to see somebody, when complainant struck him, and having thrown his waist-coat at him, raised a cry of "thief, thief." It was a trumped-up charge against him. He, however, admitted three previous convictions. His Worship found accused guilty, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Power placed a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Cassum *alias* Abdulla Cassum alias Nooroodin Mahomed Cassum, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Pesidency Magistrate, on three separate charges of theft of property, consisting of wearing apparel, watches, and sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 82, belonging to Samon Nana, a billiard-marker at the Byculla Club, a butler in the employ of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, residing at Walkeshwar Road a and Marwaree, having his shop at Chowkey Mohalla. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th ult. the complainant Marwaree was taking his meals at the back of his shop, when accused entered it, and having opened a cupboard, abstracted Rs. 2 from a till. The Marwaree heard the noise of some one opening the cupboard, and presently came out, and seeing accused running away, followed him, raising a cry of "thief, thief." The policeman arrested accused with Rs. 2 in his hand. From subsequent investigation made by the police, it was ascertained that accused had during the last three weeks committed thefts of articles of wearing apparel belonging to servants and residents of the Byculla Club. Further enquiry elucidated that the accused had, on the 27th ultimo, stolen wearing apparel belonging to the butler in the employ of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, residing at Walkeshwar, and that at the beginning of this month he had also stolen a flannel sleeping suit belonging to Mr. G. B. Reid, I. C. S., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, during his stay at the Byculla Club. The police traced all these articles to the shops of different Marwarees at Chowkey Mohalla, where they had been pledged by the accused. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the man to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT AGAINST A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

HAJEE SUCCOOR HAJEE CASSUM VS. THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff asked for a decree against the defendant-company for Rs. 6,084-7-0, being the amount of damages sustained by him on account of the company having supplied an unseaworthy vessel for the carriage of his goods, and also for Rs. 1,000 as damages for loss of interest and profit, and further interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date of the suit, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smatham, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Stott, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the company.

The plaintiff's case was this. In March, 1893, the company contracted with the plaintiff to carry on board their vessel, the s. s. Mobile, 664 packages of various goods from Bombay to Mozambique, Quilimane, and Delagoa Bay. The plaintiff having shipped all the goods, the company gave him mates' receipts for the packages and bills of lading for a part thereof. The contract for the carriage of the goods for which the mates' receipts were given was the same as in the case of the other goods carried by the same steamer, and bills of lading similar to those granted to other shippers ought to have been given for the same. The goods were loaded on the s. s. Mobile at the Prince's Dock, and on the 18th March, 1893, it was found that the vessel was so unfit for the voyage and so unseaworthy as to have sprung aleak and to have five feet of water in her hold. It was discovered there was a large hole in the bottom of the steamer. She was surveyed by the surveyors of the Port Trust. The plaintiff said that the company did not supply a seaworthy vessel or a vessel reasonably fit for the voyage, by reason of which the plaintiff's goods became much damaged by salt water that penetrated into the interior of the steamer, and the goods were landed in a very damaged condition. The company therein committing a breach of the contract they had made with the plaintiff. The company declined to give plaintiff bills of lading for the goods for which he held mates' receipts without prepayment of freight, although the whole of the goods had been destroyed and were wholly lost to the plaintiff.

His lordship, in giving his decision, said this was a suit similar to No. 540 of 1894, reported at I. L. R., 19 Bo., 639. In the present suit the plaintiff was also a merchant who shipped goods on board the s. s. Mobile. Of the goods 644 packages were so injured by salt water that they were destroyed by the municipal authorities. The plaint (word for word, except in figures, the same as in suit No. 540) claimed damages from the defendant-company for the loss thus sustained by the plaintiff. In the present case, the company did not dispute their liability on account of the unseaworthiness of the steamer, but their counsel raised several issues adverse to the claim. His lordship found on the first issue that it was not a condition precedent to the right of the plaintiff to enforce his claim in respect of the damage to or non-delivery of his goods that freight should be paid or tendered in Bombay prior to the sailing of the vessel. His lordship did not find in the bills of lading of the company any condition that no claim could be made on account of failure to carry the goods at all until the freight on those goods had been paid. It would on the face of it seem to be an absurd condition. Why should freight be paid on goods which the defendant-company were unable to carry? Apparently the procedure would be in ordinary cases to obtin bills of lading in exchange for mates' receipts on payment of freight. But the present was not an ordinary case of short delivery. It was a case of failure to carry at all. The bill of lading in fact, when this accident occurred to the Mobile evidently contemplated claims for damage done to goods, and other claims such as non-delivery or failure to carry, quite distinct from claims for short delivery. His lordship found that by reason of mates' receipts not being produced and exchanged for bills of lading within eight days of the departure of the vessel, the plaintiff was not barred from enforcing his claim. Here the 13th clause of the bill of lading did not apply to a case where the defendant company, owing to their own fault, failed to carry the goods at all. The plaintiff's allegation was uncontradicted that the defendant company's agent told him that no bill of lading was necessary in the case of goods so damaged that they could not be carried at all. The other issues raised in the case related to notice of the claim. It was contended for the plaintiff that the N. B. clause in the bill of lading would not apply to claims for failure to carry; but his lordship did not agree with that contention. The defendant-company was entitled to rely on the condition in the bill of lading, but the "onus" was on them. Here plaintiff and the broker Madhavdas swore that at the end of April 1893, the claim was orally made, while the company's agent, Abdul Husein, and the secretary, Pestonjee, swore that it was not so made. Under the circumstances, his lordship was not satisfied that it was not made. On the contrary, he though it extremely probable that it was made. His lordship found that the plaintiff was bound to make his claim in respect of the goods within two months of the vessel's arrival at the port of consignment, and that he did make such claim. With regard to the issue as to damages, his lordship said there was no contention as to the cost of the goods: the figures were admitted. The question then was as to the expenses and the loss of interest and profits. His lordship thought that the item of commission must be struck out altogether. After making detailed calculations as to the expenses and the profits, his lordship said he did not think that the fact that plaintiff made fresh shipments in lieu of the damaged goods, and that in the case of the Delagoa Bay shipments he did this on the old freight, made any difference. He had not charged freight in his "expenses." The decree was therefore for the plaintiff for Rs. 7,000, and all costs, and 6 per cent. interest on the judgment.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 2nd November 1895, under the Inventions and Designs Act:—M. Koondan Lall, son of M. Sadasukh Lall, late Government Translator, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Proprietor, Nooroi Absar Press, Allahabad, resident of Agra, for improved flour and atta grinding and oil-pressing mill to be worked by cattle, etc., power; Victor Carandini, of 31, Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Patent Agent, for an improved race starting machine; Jumean Etienne, Engineer-in-Chief, of French India, residing at Pondicherry, Knight of the Legion of Honour, for collecting particles and dust of waste coal, anthracite and lignite, and forming the same into combustible bricks or cakes; George Mitchell, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the County of London, Consulting Engineer, for a new or improved testing machine for oleaginous materials; Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, both of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, Patent Attorneys, for Leather Articles; George Michael James Giles, M. B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service, residing at Bijnor, North-Western Provinces for improvements in folding Camp Cots.

IT is not long ago that a farcical comedy was being played at the Duke of York's (then the Trafalgar) Theatre, the hero of which inherited a large fortune on condition that for six months every year he should act in the capacity of a waiter at a restaurant. Testators who make chimerical conditions of this sort are, it appears, not unknown off the stage. It is announced in the Russian Press that an old man has died at Odessa leaving four millions of roubles to his four nieces, who have hitherto been in very humble circumstances. In order, however, to check anything like pride in the fortunate ladies the uncle stipulates that previous to receiving the money they are to work for fifteen months either as chambermaids, washerwomen, or farm servants. There are three executors who are enjoined to see that the condition is scrupulously respected. The ladies, it appears, have in consequence gone into domestic service. It is said that already they have had 863 offers of marriage.

HE was a retired tallow chandler, who had made his pile, and was showing his guests his sumptuously fitted-up library.

"There's a fine collection of books," he said, with pride, "classics, languages, literature, history——"

"Have you 'Grote's History of Greece,' Mr. Dipt?" interrupted a gentleman, who was examining the historical shelf.

"No, sir," responded the host stiffly, "I ain't, got any books relating to the chandlery business here."

PATERFAMILIAS: "Maria, how does it happen that Gladys isn't going to church with you this morning?" Materfamilias: "You know, John, that when the other two girls go with me somebody has to stay at home. There isn't room for four pairs of sleeves in our pew!"

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government have at last, and quite unexpectedly, rejected Fonseca's appeal for "mercy." Fonseca, it must be remembered, has made no *admissericordiam* appeal. He has always protested his innocence, and he has distinctly stated in his appeal that if his life is spared he will one day be able to prove his innocence. His petition, it is said, was according to usual practice submitted by Government to the trying judge, Mr. Starling, for report whether in his opinion there are any extenuating circumstances in the case, and the reply was that there are none. No one ever did or could expect any other reply from the learned judge. If Fonseca could meet with any success, it could only have been by investigations independent of Justice Starling's opinion. Justice Starling having convicted Fonseca of such a deliberate murder as Duarte's is supposed to have been, it is idle to probe for extenuating circumstances. Fonseca's appeal was based on his protestation of innocence. It would certainly be interesting to the public to know what effect the telling letter of the "Burman Policeman" has had; what the Government think about the chatty being covered only with cloth, and left in the hands of interested parties for hours and hours together; whether Government have approved of this course; whether Government deem it unnecessary that such a practise should be discontinued in the interests of the public. It would be equally interesting to learn what the Government think of the value of the ex-policeman's evidence, who has a number of relatives in the police force; how much of weight Government has given to the evidence of Mrs. Duarte. On the whole, it would very much satisfy public curiosity to be informed if Government is of opinion that there is no doubt whatever that it is Fonseca, and he only, who is the person who administered poison to Duarte, if any poison was administered to him at all. There has appeared a remarkable letter in your issue of the 9th instant from your correspondent, "J. A. D.," hailing from Baroda, in which he quotes a case which is thoroughly illustrative of the great danger that may arise from relying on circumstantial evidence. From that letter it will be seen how much of sympathy Fonseca has in the mofussil, and how much the mofussil folks feel for the ill-usage he has met with.

It may be quite possible that Government may have to give a bit of its mind, and, perhaps, not in very pleasant terms, regarding certain irregularities in the case, but it may deem it more decorous to do so at home than in public, for it is perfectly inconceivable how Government can approve of the manner in which the chatty was handled. It is also inconceivable how Government can place even a tithe of reliance on the evidence of the ex-policeman. There was a general belief that the whole case, being of a thoroughly ramshackle kind, Government were making strict inquiries into it, and that it would come to conclusions independent of the opinion of Justice Starling. As there is a practice to make references regarding a case to the trying judge this might have been done without Government having necessarily to abide by the dictum of his lordship. There is no question about extenuating circumstances in Fonseca's case. The main question to have been decided was whether the case as a whole does not look to be thoroughly mysterious. It is the doubt, the uncertainty of Fonseca's crime, that should have been given full weight to. Lord Sandhurst's Government have begun its career under very auspicious circumstances. It was, therefore, hoped that it would do its best to avoid any risk at any future date of incurring the terrible stigma of having hanged an innocent man despite all his protestations of innocence, and notwithstanding all the efforts of his sympathisers in his behalf. No better case could have been made out for the exercise of the prerogative vested in his Excellency the Governor of granting a reprieve from the too severe a sentence passed upon the unfortunate man. Fonseca, it is said, will appeal to his Excellency the Viceroy. It is to be hoped that this appeal will be understood to be based on the great doubt in which Fonseca's crime is enveloped and on the want of positive evidence to show that it is Fonseca, and he only, who is the guilty person. Fonseca, nor his sympathisers, depend upon extenuating circumstances for a free pardon or any mitigation of his penalty. All hopes of the success of Fonseca's appeal are solely based upon the fact that the evidence on which he was convicted was of a purely circumstantial character, in fact such circumstantial evidence as cannot be called anything else than mere suspicion.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd October 1895, forwarding an application from Mr. Raghoo Babajee, for the lease of 225 squre yards of land at Ghorupdeo, Frere Estate, at annas 8 per square yard per annum, for a term to be contermineous with that of the lease granted to him under T. R. No. 546, dated 12th December 1882. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 31st October 1895, reporting that the application is not affected by the proposed new road to the south of Rent Roll No. 341 or by the widening of Ghorupdeo Road. Note.—The present lease runs from 1st August 1883 and is for 50 years.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Submitted Government Resolution, General Department, dated 2nd September 1895, stating, in connection with the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1894, that Government are glad to learn that sanitary improvements on the foreshore of Bombay are being gradually effected; that the necessity for an increase of dredging operations is however strongly urged by the Health Officer and there can be no doubt that the latrine system is capable of considerable improvement, though unfortunately certain practical difficulties exist in consequence of delay on the part of the Bombay City Municpality in completing their system of sewers. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the question of increasing the latrine accommodation on parts of the foreshore is receiving the Trustees' attention, and, with reference to dredging the basins, it should be pointed out that where the nuisance arises from the discharge from the Municipal drains it is the duty of the Municipality to take action under clause 377 of the Municipal Act.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 31st October 1895, reporting that it is expected that the dredging of the channels to the Docks will be commenced on Monday, 4th November, by the Dredo and about a week later by the Kuphus at present removing the hard moorum off the Petroleum Pier, which being an uncertain work no date can with any accuracy be fixed; requesting sanction to work overtime as the work of cleaning the channels is already a month behindhand and the dredging of the Docks has had to be stopped; and recommending that for overtime the Crews and Engineers be paid at their ordinary rates, the Master on the overplus tonnage at Rs. 5per 1,000 tons. Note.—It will be remembered that this time last year (14th November 1894), the Chairman reported a fall in the level of the silt in the channel of over a food, which was apparently attributable to the deepening of the South channel by the partial removal of the barrier off Mody Bunder, and that in the Administration Report (page 67) it was shown that the quantity of silt which had to be removed showed in consuquence a decrease of 45 per cent. and there was a saving in expenditure on dredging proper as compared with the previous years of Rs. 52,641. It is very satisfactory to report that the levels on 1st October 1895 are practically the same as on 1st October 1894, that is, the reduction, as was to be expected, is maintained and there is consequently every porbability of a similar saving in expenditure.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st Nov. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 1st Nov. 1895.	For week ending 1st Nov. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 1st Nov. 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	584	30	583
" out of harbour	13	599	18	589
" transported	7	357	11	406
" attended to	2	39	1	45
" warped	1	59	2	47

OFFICE BOY: "There are two men out there, sir, who want to see you; one of them is a poet, and the other a deaf man."

Editor: "Well, go out and tell the poet that the deaf man is the editor.

MISS INQUIRER: "And do you draw everything larger than it really ought to be?" Artist: "Everything but my salary."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 12.

A RECOVERY of 5-8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 106 1/8; and Indian Sterling Loan was 1 per cent. higher, at 116. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to par; and Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, and fcs. 25·20. The market rates of discount in London were put down 3-16 per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1 3-16 and 1¼ per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, and £60⅜. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., say, to 30 13 16d., but at New York, the metal was ¼ cent lower, at 67 3-8 cents per oz; with demand exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on Bombay at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 11-16d. Coal Freigths from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 6s. lower, at 11s. per ton.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday, at 40s. per 416 lbs., sellers, March-April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton remained at 4 9-16d.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, excepting the most distant in which the advance was 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 4 17-32d. for November-January deliveries, and 4 37-64d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York to-day the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8¼ cents; but February Futures were 12 points lower, at 8·40 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the total arrivals at the Ports this season compare as follows with those in the two preceding years in the same time:—

	1895	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts	38,000	80,000	58,000
Two days' Receipts	66,000	135,000	97,000
Since 1st September	1,860,000	2,742,000	2,180,000

Here, our market for the staple has been steady to-day in tone, and with prices all unaltered. A moderate business has been reported, amounting altogether to 2,550 bales, of which exporters have bought 500 "Fine" Bengal at Rs. 199-200; 200 each of Khamgaum, at Rs. 221; 200 of the same at Rs. 225; and 200 Karanja, at Rs. 222; and 100 Jalgaum, at Rs. 207, all ready new Cotton; and they have contracted for 700 new Bhownuggur for May delivery, at Rs. 231; the remaining 650 bales taken by the Mills consisting of 300 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 180-81; 150 Akola, at Rs. 216-18; and 100 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 220; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 209 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone to-day with only a small export business passing, but prices are on the previous level.

SEEDS have been in moderate request for the present in a steady market, and with rates all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,434	bales.
Wheat	24,386	cwts.
Linseed	4,282	,,
Rapeseed	7,151	,,
Gingellyseed	17,832	,,
Castorseed	3,771	,,
Rice	2,430	,,

FREIGHTS remain as dull as before, and we have again no transactions of importance; but in the absence of business, rates are nominally unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling, at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a little was done during the day; but with an absence of enquiry for Bank Paper, and re sales coming in the market, rates har lened again, the latter class of Paper being reported done at 1s. 1 13-16d, and Merchants' Bills at 1s. 1 7-8d. for delivery this year, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. next year, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 ¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 25-32d.	,,
Credits 3 Do.	...1s. 1 7-8d.	,,
Francs 3 Do.	...1·46¼	,,

forward Bank remittance being quoted at 1s. 1 25-32d., and sterling Credits at 1s. 1 29-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107¼ for Cash, and 107 1-16 for the next settling day, and remained at these rates all day in a steady market, closing on the same level in both positions.

SHARES.—This market has shown more animation to-day and the movement which has taken place in Cotton Mill Scrip has been more frequently in sellers' than in buyers' favour. At our closing quotations we quote an advance of Rs. 50, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 45, in Moneckjee Petit; of Rs. 15, in Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 in Lukhmidas; and of Rs. 5, in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 30, in Central India; of Rs. 10, in Western India, and of Rs. 5, in Hindustan; Fort Press, are 25 lower. In miscellaneous Badham Pile, and mp and Co., are Rs. 2 higher. Bank of Bombay shares, are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,470 per share.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	13,200	30	15,230
Or per mile of Railway	17	115	.....	132
For previous 17 weeks of half-year..	43,801	1,36,135	830	1,80,766
Total for 18 weeks...	45,801	1,49,335	860	1,95,996
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,116	11,271	27	13,414
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	98	.....	116
Total to corresponding date do.	15,212	22,126	312	37,690

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,816
Ditto to date ..... ,, 1,56,316

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Ruwari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1895 on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,62,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	97	138	2	237
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	21,14,329	31,92,046	97,178	54,03,753
Total for 18 weeks...	22,76,329	34,22,046	1,01,178	57,99,753
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,14,069	2,30,839	4,688	3,49,596
Per mile of Ry do.	68	138	3	209
Total to corresponding date do.	22,63,794	40,92,956	83,101	64,49,851

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 46,404
Decrease to date ..... ,, 6,50,098

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 2nd November 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	825	789	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	38,540	35,497	3,043	...	...	17,316
Goods	47,756	51,033	...	3,282	...	3,11,166
Other earnings	2,733	2,593	140	...	...	4,258
Total for week	89,029	89,123	...	99	...	...
Aggregate	13,69,437	17,02,177	...	...	...	3,32,740

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAWRIE—November 3, at Sagunal Tea Estate, the wife of J. R. Hope Lawrie, of a son.

MORRISON—October 26, at Buldana, the wife of J. Morrison, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KING—TOWNSEND—October 30, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. S. Jackson, Robert Stuart, third son of Rev. Robert King, of Ballymena Co. Antrim, to Louisa Maude, eldest daughter of Rev. Horace Webb Townsend, of Cuilnaconarha, (Rector of Kilmeen), Co. Cork.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1895.

A NEW map of France has just been brought out in the columns of the "Atlantic Monthly" by Mr. Ellis, an American author, as an "hommage a la France." It is easy to see that this very unique production has been a labour of love on the part of Mr. Ellis, whose writings prove the great love he bears to the land of his adoption. It is not a map which will be of the slightest use to those who wish to study or to rub up their knowledge of geography, for in it the modern division of France has been discarded in favour of the old provinces. The mountains, rivers, and natural features of each province are there, but instead of the names of the towns, Mr. Ellis' map is filled with the names of people, the most illustrious Frenchmen born in each province during the last five centuries. At the same time the author has set himself the somewhat difficult task of defining the character of the "génie" of each province as revealed in its sons. It is a highly original, if a somewhat American idea, this profound analysis of the "French spirit" into its several component parts. Michelet was no doubt the first to throw light on the subject of the special gifts of each province of each of the "petites patries," which together formed "la grande patrie," of which he was so proud. But Michelet's work is of the profoundest character, and for that reason it does not appeal to the general public, as does this American geographical pastime, which he who runs may read. It has attracted much attention in America and has been very well received in France. It is curious to note that in his analysis of France, Paris and the space round the gay capital are blank. Mr. Ellis has no doubt found it impossible to define the "Parisian spirit." He says, and rightly too, that the great men of Paris have all come from the provinces, there are no great Parisians. Be that as it may, we think that Mr. Ellis was wise not to attempt to characterise or define that complex, subtle, quicksilver-like element that distinguishes the "Parisian spirit." Only a Parisian of the Parisians or George du Maurier could do that. The most interesting of Mr. Ellis' researches are his studies on Brittany and Normandy. Brittany, with her motto, "Potius mori, quam fœdari," is the home of idealists. The spirit of adventure is manifested in her sailors; fancy, imagination and contemplation in her poets and her philosophers.

No province of France has produced so many philosophers as Brittany from Abelard to Renan, and besides these and her two greatest sons, we have Descartes, Maupertius, La Mettrie, Broussais, and the great Lammennais. Of poets and writers of romance we have her brightest stars, Victor Hugo and Chateaubriand, whose famous letter, written from prison in 1832, so admirably expresses the true Breton spirit in that line: "Je suis Breton, done je ne puis être untraitre." Besides these we have Emile Pourustre, Villiers de L'Isle, d'Adam, and a host of smaller writers of prose and verse. If Brittany is the home of idealists, the neighbouring province of Normandy is the mother of the sturdy, hardworking, serious and realistic Norman. The Normans have ever been imbued by the spirit of conquest. Formerly they were for ever engaged in the conquest of their fellow men; now they wage war against the forces of nature. Sterile and rocky as is their wave-washed coast, in no part of France has agriculture been brought to so high a pitch, nowhere is there more done for the cause of industry than in the admirable schools and technical colleges of Normandy. Corneille is the greatest name of Normandy. His strong individuality and somewhat stern character seem to be the embodiment of all the best Norman qualities: virility, strength, constancy, and endurance. But Normandy has other sons of whom she may well be proud. Malherbe, Segrais, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Octave Feuillet, Flaubert, and Maupassant, to say nothing of her great scientific scholars, Laplace and Le Verrier, and her painters, of whom Poussin is the chief. Picardy is the home of zealots, whose enthusiasm has led them to fanaticism. Ever since the first Crusade was preached in its towns and villages by Peter the Hermit, Picardy has been the harbinger of new ideas which have served to uproot the old order of things. Difficult to rouse, but when once roused, harder still to appease, the men of Picardy have ever relentlessly forced their opinions on others, nor have they hesitated at bloodshed, if necessary to their end. As Michelet says of them, "La République fut poussee par des mains picardes, dans sa course rapide de Candorcet en Camille Desmoulins, de Desmoulins, en Gracchus Babœuf.' Calvin and Damien were also born and bred in Picardy. Her great writers are remarkable for their spirit of keen, clear observation, which seems to enable them to arrive at conclusions and to penetrate deeper than most men into the inner heart of things. Such men make good historians and essayists, and of these Picardy has given to the world Saint-Simon and Malebranche, and Sainte-Beuve, and Henri Martin. If Picardy gave to France her religious fervour and zeal for the cause of liberty, "la patrie" owes the greater part of her artistic development to Flanders, the cradle of sculpture and architecture.

But another and a less gentle art was cultivated by the rich nobles of Flanders, the patrons of artists and lovers of the beautiful—the stern art of war. And that they were no less successful in that is proved by the fact that throughout the whole Middle Ages, Flanders on several occasions dared to take the field, not unsuccessfully, against Italy. And the great deeds with the swords of Flemish knights and nobles have been chronicled for us by Flemish pens, the graphic pens of Froissart and Commines. Burgundy, which seems to unite so successfully the strong, virile, Northern element with the artistic, poetical, softer attraction exercised by the "Sunny South," is indeed a favoured land as far as talent is concerned. Among her *savants* are Buffon, Monge, Lalande, Ampere, Carnot, Paul Bert, and the great Pasteur. Art is represented by Greuze, Rameau, Prud'hom, Courbet, etc., and poetry by Lamartine, Quinet and Crebillon. Eloquence would seem to be a special gift of the rich Burgundian soil which has sent forth two of the greatest preachers that have ever stirred to its profoundest depths the heart of man,—Bossuet and Saint Bernard. Nowhere else in the whole of France is *talent* so abundant, so universal. We are told that wine maketh glad the heart of man. Perhaps the rich and ruddy vintage of Burgundy is responsible, too, for the spirit of gaiety, the true national *joie de vivre*, that is the prerogative of the light-hearted French nation? and which, as the French themselves say, emanated originally from the smiling slopes and vales of Burgundy. Space forbids our pursuing this interesting topic further. We can only refer our readers, who are attracted by the wide range of thought opened out by this subject, to Mr. Ellis' admirable work, which is a very remarkable performance on the part of a foreigner. The author is not only possessed of profound sympathy with and insight into the French character, but he has made a profound study of the complex history and the literature of the country. The first thought that strikes one on laying down Mr. Ellis' map and article is one of great wonder that so many differerent types and races could ever have been so firmly welded together as to form one great, united country. There is no doubt that this great miracle of the unification of France was performed by the Revolution. In the common striving for liberty all these different countries, naturally divided by the great barriers of race, climate, and even of tongue, were united in their aims, their joys and sorrows, and their love for "la Grande Patrie," to form the France of to-day, which Michelet, who understood her peculiar individuality perhaps better than any other of her sons, has described as follows: *L'Angleterre est un empire, l'Allemagne un pays, une race. La France est une personne!*

THE charming little story in four chapters, which Sir William Hunter has named "The Old Missionary," gives a graphic picture of district administration in Bengal thirty years ago. India had passed to the Crown, and the new competitionwallahs, like the proverbial new broom, were making a clean sweep of old abuses. They were further actuated by a passionate desire to inaugurate great improvements in every department of the administration, and that desire has been amply realised, though it has not brought the full measure of content which might have been anticipated. The old indigenous schools were improved out of existence to make room for the system of the new Education Department, and we are accustomed every Convocation Day to congratulate old India and the British Raj on the result. But there were men who even at that early date foresaw some of the consequences which we in this generation have as yet scarcely noted, and who foretold the coming of a time when it might be necessary to take stock of the results of going too fast and too far in Occidentalising Indian education. Amongst these Cassandras the most clear-sighted was Trafalgar Douglas, the good old Missionary who devoted a laborious life to the instruction and civilization of hill people in the North West of Bengal. The Missionary, evidently a sketch from life, had joined the British Fleet that was blockading Toulon in the French War, and fought on board Collingwood's ship at Trafalgar. Leaving the navy when peace was restored, he passed several wild years, and then surprised his friends by going out to India as a Missionary. He took no pay from the Society with which he was connected, and erected a church and school-house at his own expense far away out in the jungle. He became the guide and protector of the neighbouring hill tribes, and when another missionary died leaving an orphan daughter penniless, he, out of chivalry and compassion, married her. She lived one year, leaving him in her place a little daughter, whom he tenderly reared and educated until she was able to assist him in compiling a dictionary of the language spoken by the tribes. As his mission prospered and his sphere of usefulness amongst the hillmen extended, he utilised his school for training a class of teachers to carry on the work, and achieved in this direction a remarkable degree of success. While gaining the affections of his pupils, he kept a marvellously firm hand on general discipline. Under his sanction the head-master used the rod with a freedom unknown in the neighbouring Government school. A Government official asking him why he laid so much stress on teaching as compared to the preaching, which formed the popular idea of a missionary's work, he replied that he had done both; he declined to admit that the State education was of a character to dispense with that which he deemed necessary, and the basis of which was strict discipline. "Your State education," he said, or Sir William Hunter says for him, "is producing a revolt against three principles which, although they were pushed too far in ancient India, represent the deepest wants of human nature—the principle of discipline, the principle of religion, the principle of contentment. The old indigenous schools carried punishment to the verge of torture. Your Government schools pride themselves in having done away with the rod, and in due time you will have on your hands a race of young men who have grown up without discipline. The indigenous schools made the native religions too much the staple of instruction: opening the day's work by chanting a long invocation to the Sun or some other Deity, while each boy began his exercise by writing the name of a divinity at the top. Your Government schools take credit for abstaining from religious teaching of any sort, and in due time you will have on your hands a race of young men who have grown up in the public non-recognition of a God. The indigenous schools educated the working and trading classes for the natural business of their lives. Your Government schools spur on every clever small boy with scholarships and money allowances, to try to get into a bigger school, and so through many bigger schools, with the stimulus of bigger scholarships, to a University degree. In due time you will have on your hands an over-grown clerkly generation, whom you have trained in their youth to depend on Government allowances and to look to Government service, but whose adult ambitions not all the offices of the Government could satisfy. What are you to do with this great clever class, forced up under a foreign system, without discipline, without contentment, and without a God? The day will come when your State educators will be face to face with the results. They will be forced back on the old indigenous schools as the sure foundation of public instruction in India. They will find out that races who, for ages, have borne a heavy yoke throughout life, cannot be trained up without discipline in their youth. They will also discover that the end of national education is not to create one vast clerkly class, but to fit all classes for their natural work. You will then, I suppose, set up technical schools, to do in some manner what the old native system of the hedge school and the hereditary handicraft did in perhaps an excessive measure. The Government will discern the danger of millions of men growing up in a discredited faith, and it will piece together a moral text-book to take the place of a God." As we know, the piecing together of a moral text-book which would meet the needs of the young India which has passed through our schools and Universities has proved a task beyond the wit of the Government of India. The Old Missionary, with the gift of second sight denied to Macaulay, gives utterance to the most formidable indictment that has yet been made against the system of Government higher education in India.

THE Kucheng Commission has completed its work. Some forty of the rioters have been decapitated, yet the foreign residents in China hold that the massacre of the missionaries has not been avenged. They called for the punishment of the officials, who they assert were responsible for the outrages, the people who have been executed having been only the tools by which the officials carried into effect vile plans of their own concoction. Fourteen district magistrates have, we learn, been degraded and otherwise punished. But the Europeans demand even more severe treatment. If the officials can beyond doubt be proved absolutely guilty of the charges the Europeans bring against them, some of their number should either be decapitated or subjected to one of the many fantastic forms of punishment which Chinese criminal justice prescribes. But we doubt the possibility of procuring sufficient evidence to justify such procedure. Meanwhile, we are glad to see the Chinese emperor has issued two strongly worded edicts upon the subject of the outrages, but that the country is disloyal to its sovereign and would welcome a change of dynasty they might be expected to produce a satisfactory result. His majesty admits that ever since the opening of his country to international commerce with the various nations of the West, foreigners have been permitted to reside within the inland towns and have lived in harmony with the nations, whilst the grace of the Throne has been extended to both without distinction. In this connection the Throne repeatedly commanded the high provincial authorities to constantly grant extra protection to the foreigners. This command has been disobeyed, and the Emperor professes that the ferocity and cruelty betrayed by his people towards the subjects of the nations of the West have made him "exceedingly distressed and indignant. Hence he orders the arrest of all the criminals, and that there may be no further outrages of the kind, says the edict, "We now command the Tartar-Generals, Viceroys and Governors of all the provinces wherever there may be missionary chapels to give stringent orders to all of their subordinates that they must use their best efforts to give real and adequate protection to the said chapels, and they are also to issue proclamations to the masses exhorting them not to listen to false rumours thereby needlessly creating suspicion in their breasts, and that should anyone dare to use this as an excuse to get up disturbances the guilty ones shall without distinction be punished most severely according to their deserts. Furth

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST COOMASSIE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Orders have been received at Woolwich for the despatch of war material to Accra for the expedition against Coomassie.

THE *TIMES* ON NUBAR PACHA.

The *Times* sincerely regrets the retirement of Nubar Pacha, one of the ablest and most brilliant Oriental statesmen.

Nubar Pacha's policy will be continued by Fehmy Pacha, who has already proved his loyalty to British ideas.

RECOVERY OF CONSOLS.

Consols recovered five-eighths in London yesterday.

ENGLISH MISSION STATION ATTACKED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov 12.

The English missionary station at Nablus, near Jerusalem, has been attacked by a mob, and some of the servants killed. The missionaries, however, escaped.

DEPARTURE OF KIAMIL PACHA.

Kiamil Pacha, though ill, has been forced to sail for Smyrna.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN PARIS.

MEETING OF BANKERS.

PARIS Nov. 11.

At the instance of the Minister of Finance, the Paris Bankers met, to-day, to consider the financial situation, and suggest what measures should be taken to restore confidence.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Nov. 11.

Nubar Pacha, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, has retired on the ground of advanced age. Mustapha Fehmy Pacha succeeds Nubar Pacha, Abani Pacha taking the Portfolio for War.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

The Viceregal party left Poona by Kirkee railway station, at 8 o'clock, this morning. The station was prettily decorated. The departure being private, only a few officials were present. The Government House party train also steamed out. Cheers were given, and royal salutes were fired. Owing to a break in the Senna river, the Viceregal party left by 8 o'clock, though it was first notified that the party would leave at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE RECENT REVIEW.

Major-General Blundell, commanding the Poona District, has issued an order regarding the review held by his Excellency the Viceroy, in which he says that he is glad to be able to inform the troops of Poona and Kirkee garrisons, that his Excellency the Viceroy has expressed himself much pleased with their appearance and marching.

CAPTAIN WOOD.

The general court-martial, on Captain Wood, 7th Bombay Infantry, which was postponed, will take place on Tuesday next.

SURRENDER OF GUNS FROM THE CHIN TRIBES.

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

In pursuance of the policy of disarming the Chin tribes, a demand has been made for the surrender of two thousand guns from the Toshons, a most important tribe in the Chin Hills. Arrangements have been made to enforce compliance with the demand, in case of resistance, and a considerable force, with two guns, has been concentrated at Falam. The Toshon Chiefs have given in one hundred guns as the first instalment, and it seems probable the total number will be obtained without any difficulty.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF BIGAMY.

A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of H. Billon, late assistant station-master, Rangoon, on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that Billon when married in Rangoon, in January last, had a wife living in Calcutta. Billon left for Calcutta hurriedly on Sunday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila arrived here this afternoon.

PENANG, Nov. 11.

The s. s. Brindisi left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 12.

The s. s. Shanghai left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60½
Bar Silver	30 13/16

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	11	10	35 a.m.	27	25
Teheran	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	12	2	50 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	..	1
" Karachi	..	25	..	2
" Madras	..	28	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 11.

10 p.m. ... 797

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

6 a.m. ... 773
10 a.m. ... 853
2 p.m. ... 870
4 p.m. ... 867

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 12.

The races were run in splendid weather, and before a fashionable attendance.

FIRST RACE.

Mr. Gordon's b ch geld Premier, 9st. 11lb. ... 1
Mr. Ryan McJohnson's c a Dick Turpin, 9st., Tookaram. ... 2

Only two ran, Pekin II. having been scratched. Dick Turpin lead with a bang, but was beaten on the post by a short head. Time—40 secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Premier; and 2 to 1 against Dick Turpin.

SECOND RACE.

Captain Firman's blk ch geld Kestral, 9st. 12lbs., Owner ... 1
Mr. H. E. A. W.'s g a h Martabane, 9st, 4lbs., Gibbs... 2
H. H. Aga Khan's b s h Ladas, 8st. 12lbs., Mirza ... 3

Martaban went away at a start, Kestral lying last. At the distance Kestral went to the head of affairs, and won in a canter, Martaban being two lengths behind, the same distance separating the second and third. Time—2 mins. 56 secs.

Betting: Evens on Kestral; 2 to 1 against Martaban; and 4 to 1 Ladas.

THIRD RACE.

Colonel Ludlow and Mr. Hugh Gough's b gal Curiosity, 8st. 6lbs., A. Smith ... 1
Ali bin Amir's b a gal Fakeer, 8st. 9lbs., Ebrahim ... 2
Colonel Ludlow and Mr. Hugh Gough's geld Starting, 7st. 5lbs., Noormahomed ... 3

Also ran Ellie, Mabel, Lucifer, Lukshmi, Bismarck, Ringleader, Rejection, and Don. A very good race. They went away in a bunch, but coming round the bend, Curiosity, who headed them all through, put in the pace. Fakeer made a grand try for the victory, but all that Ebrahim's riding could do would not avail against Curiosity, who won with something in hand—by a length. Starting was a good third. Time—48 secs.

Betting: 6 to 1 against Curiosity; 2 to 1 Fakeer; 8 to 1 Starting; 1½ to 1 Lackohmir; 5 to 1 Effie; and any price the rest.

FOURTH RACE.

Major Gough and Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Lowrie's b and m Meg, 9st. 11lbs., Ebrahim ... 1
Mr. Walter's ch aus p Detective, 9st. 8lbs., Thompson. 2
Major Jones' b ch m. Palm, 7st. 5lbs., Pillajee ... 3

Also ran Jupiter and Leopard. Meg jumped away with a lead, and was never pressed till the post, when Detective tried to displace the mare, but she held the race safe from start to finish, and won by a length from Detective. All were out. Palm was a good third. Time—54 secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Meg; evens on Detective; 5 to 1 Leopard; and 8 to 1 Jupiter.

FIFTH RACE.

Haji Ismail Sait's b aus geld Pausamias, 8st. 13lbs., Wool ... 1
Surgeon-Major Armstrong's ch aus geld The Driller, 9st. 7lbs., Owner ... 2
Mr. Walter's b b aus gelding Pancake, 9st 4lbs., Thompson ... 3

Also ran Miller. Thompson showed the way over the first mile, and was beaten on the bend, when Wool cleverly went through, closely followed by The Driller. An exciting finish. Won by half-a-length. Pancake was a long away behind, and got the third place. Time—2mins. 45 secs.

Betting: Evens on Pausamias; 3 to 1 Miller; 2 to 1 Pancake; and 3 to 1 The Driller.

The new starting machine was used in second and fourth races, and was worked by Scott, and two very even starts resulted. There were no lotteries.

THE GOA MUTINY.

THE DUKE OF OPORTO'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Some officers and soldiers of the cavalry who arrived by the Portuguese man-of-war Zaire have been left behind in Bombay to negotiate the purchase of 120 horses, the cost of them being roughly estimated at about Rs. 80,000. After the purchase, the horses will be sent by rail, and landed at Marmagoa From what has transpired during the stay of his Highness the Duke of Oporto, it appears that he brings with him instructions not to give amnesty to the deserters, now pronounced to be outlaws, owing to the depradatory raids they have made upon the villages. It is said that Nanuz will be bombarded, and Satary in its accessible part will share the same fate. This would not be a difficult task if guns could be transported to Nanuz, where there are no roads; but, as a Goa correspondent points out, it is as well to remember that the destruction of the fortress will not consummate the extinction of the rebels. For the sake of all concerned, it will be well if a conciliatory spirit prevails in the measures about to be adopted on the arrival of Prince Don Affonso. The man-of-war Vasco da Gama will start for Goa to-day

The following deputations were appointed to interview the Duke of Oporto, as representing the several Municipalities in Goa and Damaun, viz.:—The ancient and historical senate of Goa was represented by a committee presided over by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, who was also appointed president of the deputation from Damaun. The committee for Bardez was represented by Dr. L. J. Pinto (president); Mr. Julio Ribeiro, M. A.; and Mr. Salustiano das Neves Minezes. The committee for Pernem was represented by Mr. Aluysio Collaco, L. C. E. (president); Mr. E. R. D. Cordeiro; and Mr. Reginald Freitas. Owing to the hasty departure of the Zaire, and absolute want of time to go through the usual formilities, all the committees were not able to wait upon his Highness Prince Don Affonso to welcome his Highness on the part of the several corporations on his arrival in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 10.

There is nothing to record about our little war. Both the bellingerents are ensconced in their respective nests,—the Government troops at Jua, and the rebels at Satary. We have received intimation of the arrival of the Zaire conveying the Prince Don Affonso, and the troop s, consisting of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry. We are waiting for its arrival, and due preparations have been made for the reception of the King's brother. His Excellency the ex-Governor-General has issued a farewell address in which he says: "On leaving the Government of this State, it is convenient that I should manifest my thanks to the members of the Council of Government, the Municipalities, the heads of the Departments, and Civil and Military officials for the valuable, faithful, and worthy co-operation they have invariably rendered to me, specially under the present circumstances. I pray for the prompt pacification and re-establishment of public tranquilty, as I pray for the progress of Portuguese India" In another order his Excellency says: "On leaving the reins of the Government of this State, it is my duty to manifest my thanks to the undermentioned officers for their zeal and loyal conduct with which they have performed the duties entrusted to them under my orders of 19th October, trusting that his Majesty's Government will deign to take into due consideration their services and reward them as they deserve." The following names appears in the order:—Captain Sermenho; Captain Gomes da Costa; Lieutenant A. A. de Sa; Captain A. B. Coelho; and Captain Rocha In the third order the ex-Governor-General hands over the charge of the administration, having been substituted by Senhor Raphael de Andrade, to the Government Council of the following members, who were present and took the usual oath:—His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop (president); the Chief Justice, J. J. de Silva; Colonel Luis Carneiro de Souza e Fare; and Mr. J. M. de Correio Taborda, the Chief Secretary. The Attorney to the Crown, who is also a member *ex-officio* of the Government Council, was not present.

A lady in Hongkong engaged a Chinese cook. When the Celestial came, among other things she asked his name. "My name," said the Chinaman, smiling, "is Wang Hang Ho." "Oh, I can't remember all that," said the lady. "I will call you John." Next morning when John came up to get his orders he smiled all over, and looking inquiringly at his mistress, asked: "What is your name?" "My name is Mrs. Melville Langdon." "Me no 'member all that," said John. "Chinaman he no savey Mrs. Membul Landon—I call you Toomy."

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

V.

Before further considering the Money of the present by the light of that of the past, it will be necessary for the better understanding of the subject to here establish some fundamental principles with regard to the theory and functions of money itself. Of all matters that have in recent years been the subjects of scientific investigation, none have given rise to such an extraordinary diversity of opinion, even amongst famous expounders of political economy, as the composition, nature, and functions of money. Its origin is not difficult to trace. The inconveniences of the primitive system of barter by which our earliest forefathers conducted their trade, were so apparent, that in very early times some common object of general demand was adopted by means of which the exchange of commodities was facilitated, and the comparative values of articles of commerce readily estimated. To serve this end many things have been used at different times—shells, cattle, pieces of leather, metal, etc. The wonderful and mysterious desire for personal adornment that seems the characteristic of the human race in all stages of development gave, from the commencement of history, an unusual value to precious stones, silver, and gold; and hence it came about that from the fact of their being in such universal demand, and therefore so readily exchangeable, they proved most suitable instruments in terms of which to measure and deal with other articles of commerce. The precious metals, owing to their divisibility and sameness of quality, quickly superseded precious stones as money, and were soon in use by all the trading communities of the world. The cutting of the gold and silver into pieces of certain weights, and the stamping of the same by those in authority, followed as a matter of course. It can readily be seen that whereas at first the value of gold and silver depended solely upon the intensity of the desire or demand of those whose power and wealth enabled them to acquire the metals, afterwards the value was very much increased by the demands that arose in all directions for the purpose of coinage. The history of the coins themselves, so far as is necessary for the objects of the present enquiry, has been already faintly sketched, and it is to the theory of money and its functions that attention must now be directed.

To say that practically the whole of the political economists of the present century from John Stuart Mill onwards, are entirely wrong in their conception of money is to invite comparison with that Irish solicitor who maintained that he alone of the whole regiment had the right step, and yet if the reader will care fully to weigh the arguments that follow, and test the theories put forward in the light of common facts of everyday experience, the extent of the misconception of the modern school of economists with regard to money will immediately become apparent. The fatal delusion once dispelled, the solution of the currency problem—the greatest question of the age—no longer presents difficulties beyond those that any community of to-day can easily overcome.

In all ages the actions of both individuals and communities have in a great measure been guided by the view taken as to what constitutes wealth. That which nobody wants cannot be wealth; on the other hand, that which everybody desires, and for the possession of which everybody is consequently willing to give something else in exchange, has a value that enables it to be ranked as a form of wealth: in fact, it is this exchangeability that is the essential characteristic of wealth. Ancient writers understood this clearly, and defined wealth as anything that could be bought or sold (that is exchanged), and upon this definition the theories that follow will be based.

Only in modern times have the laws which govern the relations of exchangeable quantities been clearly determined; and that, too, after very many differences of opinion—differences that have arisen mainly from an imperfect comprehension of the attributes of wealth. Thus, for many centuries it was thought that Gold and Silver only were wealth: and we have seen that efforts were continually being made by the Rulers of nearly all the European States to prevent by means of ill-considered legislation and barbarous enactments the exportation of the precious metals. The Physiocrates, as the first modern school of economists were called, defined wealth as those material products of the earth which were brought into commerce and exchanged—and those only. Adam Smith overturned this system, and also the old faith in gold and silver, and at the same time extended the signification of "wealth" to the products of both land and labour. He not only missed the essential feature of wealth, however—exchangeability,—but he omitted to include abilities and rights—abstract forms of wealth just as important as the material products. John Stuart Mill produced the greatest work on political economy the world had yet seen, and it is his theory of money—still very generally accepted, and the soul of all modern currency legislation—that we have especially to investigate.

The old belief that gold and silver were the principal forms of wealth, contemptuously styled by Smith the "Commercial" or "Mercantile Theory," had been current for many hundreds of years. Locke towards the end of the seventeenth century wrote: "All movable goods are of so consummable a nature that the wealth which consists in them cannot be much depended on, and a nation which abounds in them one year may, without any exportation, but merely by their own waste and extravagance, be in great want of them the next. Money, on the contrary, is a steady friend, which, though it may travel about from hand to hand, yet if it can be kept from going out of the country, is not very liable to be wasted and consumed." He therefore believed it to be the most solid and substantial part of the movable wealth of a nation; and that to multiply the precious metals ought to be the great object of every Government. This is the mercantile theory. Adam Smith dealt the theory its death blow. "It is not for its own sake that men desire money," said he, "but for the sake of what they can purchase with it." Around this idea John Stuart Mill threw the ramparts of his logic, and the new theory appeared impregnable. Say, Ricardo, Bastiat, and all the economists of the period defended it, and their united views convinced the world. Money, they said, is simply the medium by which the exchange of commodities is facilitated. Any medium would do; moreover, the quantity of the medium is quite immaterial. The price of money is measured by commodities. If twice the amount of money be introduced into circulation the value of commodities as measured in money doubles; on the other hand, if the amount of money in circulation were reduced by one-half, the prices of commodities would be halved. But this would be of no moment; for commodities would continue to be exchanged for commodities, and their values in terms of each other would be unchanged in both cases. It is commodities that the world really desires, not money—money is merely the medium by which exchanges are effected, and although it is of some value as a medium, it is not in itself really wealth at all. To quote the exact words of the Father of Political Economy, "There cannot be intrinsically a more insignificant thing, in the economy of society than money; except in the character of a contrivance for sparing time and labour. It is a machine for doing quickly and commodiously, what would be done, though less quickly and commodiously without it; and, like many other kinds of machinery, it only exerts a distinct and independent influence of its own when it gets out of order. The introduction of money does not interfere with the operation of any of the laws of value. The reasons which make the temporary or market value of things depend on the demand and supply, and their average and permanent values upon their cost of production are as applicable to a money system as to a system of barter. Things which by barter would exchange for one another, will, if sold for money, sell for an equal amount of it, and so will exchange for one another still, though the process of exchanging them will consist of two operations instead of only one. The relations of commodities to one another remain unaltered by money: the only new relation introduced is their relation to money itself; how much or little money they will exchange for—in other words, how the exchange value of money itself is determined And this is not a question of any difficulty when the illusion is dispelled, which caused money to be looked upon as a peculiar thing, not governed by the same laws as other things. Money is a commodity and its value determined like that of other commodities, temporarily by demand and supply, permanently, and on the average, by cost of production."

This then has been the great theory of the century—the theory of the arm-chair economists that entirely swept away the ideas of the centuries of practical merchants and manufacturers, whose "mean rapacity and monopolising spirit," according to Adam Smith, stood so much in need of correction and restraint. The initial difficulty of harmonising the leading points of the new theory, that money is a commodity and yet *not* wealth, should have given rise to some suspicion of its soundness, but Mill's wonderful logic seems to have convinced the world, and nearly all the economical writers of the century have followed him. Although there have been some minor differences of opinion as to the relation between money and prices, the modern school are practically agreed that money is not in itself wealth except in its character as an instrument for facilitating the exchange of commodities, and that were it possible to suddenly augment the quantity of money in circulation, prices would of necessity rise in the same proportion, as the additional supply bore to the stock already in circulation. These arguments have been more or less accepted and supported by Lavelye, Chevalier, Morao, Marriott, Seyd, Bagehot, Ievons, Cuffen, McCleod, and other writers both of the mono-metallic and bi-metallic factions. It will now be shown that not only is the modern conception of money both defective and fallacious, but also that it has been the means of hindering the expansion of British commerce, and causing more loss and misery, than any other economical theory that has influenced modern legislation.

Karachi. M. DE P. WEBB.

THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

On Monday night, a promenade concert was given at the Town Hall in aid of the Charitable Fund of Netley Hospital. The object was good, and the progamme inviting, containing as it did the names of some of our best artistes, and performances by the 6 to 4 Royal Irish orchestra. A promenade concert is, we believe, a novelty in Bombay, and judging by the largeness of the audience on Monday night, the idea was received with favour. From a social point of view the concert was successful, though we think it might have been made even more so. The programme was a long one, and persons were requested not to promenade during the performances; consequently there was rather too much restriction for the sociable. True, there was a feeling of ease and freedom, of *laisser-aller*, as soon as one entered the hall, which contrasted with the general stiffness of Town Hall Society concerts, but there was scarcely sufficient time allowed for social converse. From the musician's point of view we can scarcely vote the concert a decided success; not that the music was not of the most excellent, but the musical ear both of performer and hearer must have been somewhat irritated by the jingling of glasses or the popping of corks, or the occasional creaking of the boots of some untimely promenader, who was vainly endeavouring not to let himself be heard. These disturbances marred the beauty of some of the pieces, and we would recommend for future promenade concerts fewer musical items and more intervals. As to the programme itself we have little but praise for the instrumentalists and vocaliste. The opening march was spiritedly rendered by the orchestra under the able conductorship of Mr. Henderson, and it at once put life into the evening's proceedings. The cornet took a leading part in the Austrian Hymn, which was introduced into the march. During the evening the orchestra (consisting of violins, cello, drum, flute, clarionet, and oboe, &c.) performed a caprice, "Echo des Bastions," a characteristic *morceau*, very well rendered; an overture, "La Cowionne D'Or," and closed the programme with a bright dance, "Iola." The orchestra also showed careful training in accompaniment; and the way the several instruments were kept under control in *diminuendo* passages and in excellent time with the *ad libitum* allowed to soloists reflects great credit on the instrumentalists and their conductor. "A Day's Ride" (Scott Gatty), by Marshall Reid, was well sung and very well enunciated. Miss Tudball sang (as she invariably does) very sweetly, for she cannot help it with such a pure soprano voice; she was scarcely strong enough, however, for a promenade concert, nevertheless the audience marked their full appreciation of her singing by a rapturous encore. Her song was Piccolomini's "Whisper and I shall hear," now well-known in Bombay. She was accompanied by a piano and oboe. A banjo solo "The Cromatic" (Heath) was given by Mr. Hicks, who was encored. Sergeant Atkins followed with a comic song "Something to play with," and later on he sang "I didn't know." Both songs were capitally given, and an encore was demanded in each case. As a clever performance we think that Corporal Caiger's flute solo ("Kinloch of Kinloch," arranged by Henderson) "took the cake." The flutist played with wonderful skill and rapidity, and evoked enthusiastic applause, and an encore, to which he responded with a piccolo solo. Mr. Peterkin's very finely trained modulated voice was heard in "Green Isle of Erin," and in his encore song "Ho! Jolly Jenkins." Signor Scringi's brilliant execution was seen to advantage on the pianoforte in Mendelssohn's "La Chasse," and a minuet of Paderewski's, followed by a quieter but not any the less effective solo. Mrs. Bock with her beautiful rich alto voice charmed the audience in her song of "The Dear Home Land," given with expression and well sustained by the orchestra. A duet on the clarionet and oboe, by Boy Berry and Corporal Taylor, gave little opportunity of display to these instrumentalists; but their performance proved them to be skilled on their respective instruments. The accompanist on the piano was Mr. Dove, who a usual played his little appreciated but very important role very successfully. It was near midnight when the strains of "God save the Queen" proclaimed that the concert was at an end.

A Vienna correspondent writes: The daughter of a Vienna music master, who was engaged as a member of a ladies' orchestra in a German town, lately wrote to her parents a heartrending account of the manner in which she and her companions were treated by the director of the band. The father sent his daughter's letter to the *Extrablatt*, the police here communicated with the local authorities, and the man was arrested. The orchestra consisted almost exclusively of Vienna girls, aged between thirteen and sixteen. They declare that he had a great club and a heavy horsewhip. With these he punished the girls after fastening them to hooks in the wall. The girl whose letter led to his arrest, received a letter from her parents which the man intercepted, and from which he learned that she had complained. He left her without food for thirty hours, thrashed her with a cane, and then made her play at a concert from four to eleven o'clock, when she fell from her chair in a fainting fit. When the the girls were first examined by the police they were all so terrified that they declared they were well treated, but now that the master has been arrested they all testify to his cruelty.

From Novoissacievaskaia, St. Petersburg, the Rev. Alex. Francis writes: "With reference to Mr. Woelrych-Perowne's kind letter regarding the bazaar to be held in St. Peterburg, at Christmas, in aid of the 'International Convalescent Home and Home of Rest' to be founded in this city, will you allow me to state that it is the present Empress Alexander Feodorovna who has graciously consented to be patroness of the bazaar. The need for such an institution as is to be founded has been quickly recognised by her Majesty, whose first care as Empress of Russia is for those within her empire who, weary and heavy laden, have nowhere to rest." Mr. Francis is the Honorary Secretary of the Bazaar Committee.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

In addition to inspecting the Sassoon General Hospital, Lady Elgin paid a visit yesterday morning to the Zenana Mission Hospital for women and children in Mangalwar Peith. Her Ladyship—whose deep interest in the discharge of her duties as President of the Lady Dufferin Fund is a matter of general knowledge—spent about a quarter-of-an-hour in going round the hospital and conversing with the lady doctors there respecting their work. His Excellency the Viceroy spent a good part of the afternoon in receiving informal visits at Ganeskhind from Native gentlemen of distinction. The principal caller was his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, with whom Lord Elgin was engaged in earnest conversation respecting Baroda affairs for upwards of an hour. His Excellency did not see the Maharaja of Kolhapur again, as he left early in the afternoon for his capital. Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., the Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan, introduced to the Viceroy a number of Native Sardars and gentlemen in the following order:—The Chief of Bhor; Pant Sachin Shankarrao Rao Saheb; Sardar Shamsul Dr. Dustoor Hoshang Jamaspji; Sardar Baba Maharaj; Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji; Sardar Baba Saheb Sanglikar; Sardar Jayasingrao Angre, Naib-Dewan of Baroda; Sardar Saheb Raste; Sardar Khanderow Raste; Sardar Baba Saheb Purandhare; and Sardar Bhivrao Madhow Potnis. In each case his Excellency engaged in conversation with his callers for several minutes. Other visitors who interviewed Lord Elgin were the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, and Mr. Al Baig, Oriental Translator to Government. Mr. V. P. Bhave was also granted an interview, on the recommendation of General Lord Mark Kerr, G.C.B., and conversed with his Excellency for a short time regarding the Poona Native Institution, of which he is the principal.

THE LEVEE.

The next "order of the day" was the levee at the Council Hall, which was fixed for five o'clock in the afternoon. But fully an hour before that time, European and Native Officers and gentlemen began to arrive. They were in many instances accompanied by their lady friends, who graced the proceedings by their presence in the gallery as spectators. The hall was suitably prepared for the occasion of a Viceregal levee—the first held in Poona since 1886,—and plants in pots and other decorations added to the brilliancy of the scene. The gentlemen entitled to the private entree were allowed admission to the Council Hall prior to the arrival of the Viceroy, and ranged themselves round the room in readiness to be presented to his Excellency. Outside a guard-of-honour, composed of one hundred men of the Poona Volunteers, under the command of Major Adam Smith, and with band, was drawn up. Shortly before 5 o'clock, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived in a State carriage, drawn by four horses, with postillions. His Excellency was attired in diplomatic uniform, and was accompanied by Major Owen, Mr. Heaton, and Lieutenant Curry. Almost immediately afterwards a similar equipage brought his Excellency the Viceroy, who was also in diplomatic dress, and wore the white sash of the Grand Commandership of the Star of India, together with other insignias on his breast. Lord Elgin upon whose arrival the guard-of-honour presented arms and the band played the National Anthem—was accompanied by Colonel Durand, Mr. Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Babington Smith. On entering the Council Hall, Lord Elgin was introduced by Lord Sandhurst to the favoured few whose official position entitled them to the private entree. The main doors on the eastern side of the hall were then thrown open, and Lord Elgin, to the right of whom stood the Governor, members of Government, and other high officials, stood in the centre of the hall to receive one by one the gentlemen of varying nationality, creed, and profession waiting outside. A detachment of the Governor's body-guard was in attendance behind the Viceregal dais. The military, as usual at Poona, formed a very large percentage of the total number of gentlemen attending. They wore full dress, and passed by collectively according to their regiment or battery, the Native officers being presented by their commanding officers, a circumstance which accounts for the fact that the names of a few officers entitled to the private entree appear in the larger list of the public entree. Gentlemen entitled to do so by virtue of their clerical, judicial, or academical office or status, were gowns or robes, while other gentlemen wore evening dress—a much more comfortable attire than the dress coat that is required at Bombay levees. Notwithstanding that the Poona season is on the wane, and many residents are elsewhere, the presentations were very numerous, and although quickly carried out, lasted over three-quarters of an hour. Subjoined is a list of the presentations so far as they are available, but I doubt whether the record is quite complete:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Atkins, Mr J DeCourcy, I C S
Bayley, Lt, R A
Birdwood, the Hon Mr H M, C S C S I
Blundell, Maj-Genl R B H
Boileau, Lt, R E
Bombay, the Rt Rev the Bishop of
Bond, Captain, A-D-C and S S O
Burlton-Bennet, Comy-Genl
Clarkson, Surg-Lt-Col, J W
Crewe, Mr W H, I C S
Curtels, Brigadier-Gen, D-A-C
Edgate, Mr T M, Inspr-Gen of Prisons
Fletcher, Col R A, I G Ord
Godfrey, Col C W
Gower, Capt Leveson, 1st Bo Lan
Haslope, Rev L M
Heneage, Capt, H G, A-D-C
Huntrey, Lieut-Col, S C
Hunter, Lt-Col F M
Kirkham, Hon Mr T B
Lecky, Capt R St C, R A, A-D-C
Linton, B Baider, Right Rev Dr
Loch, Mr W, C S, Comr, Salt, Abkari, &c
Macpherson, Lt-Col, D, Control Mily Accts
Martelli, Colonel N C
Martin, Surg-Maj H, A M S
McDonnell, Hon Mr W R (Bombay)
Mercer, Major H F, R A, Asst Mil. Secy
Monteath, Mr J, I C S, Secy to Govt
Nairne, His Excellency Lieut General, C B, C B, Comdr-in-Chief, Bombay Forces
Nugent, Hon'ble Mr J, I C S
Owen, Major Richard, Mily Secy
Ozanne, Mr E C, I C S
Roughton, Mr G W, Sheriff of Bombay
Sassoon, Mr J E
Selby, Lt-Col H O, R E, Secy to Govt, Railway Dept
Shuttleworth, Hon, Mr A T, Conserv of Forests
Silcock, Mr H F, Collector of Poona
Spence, Mr J K, I C S, Comr, C D
Symonds, Mr W P, I C S, Postmaster General
Thompson, Mr H A
Turnbull, Surg-Major-Genl, I M S
Vidal, the Hon'ble Mr J W, I C S, Chief Secy to Govt
Warren, Surg-Major-Genl
Walton, Capt W C, A-D-C
Webb, Surg-Major-Genl

NATIVES.

Abdullah Khan, Sirdar Bahr
Resde-Major, Native A-D-C
Aga Jungbi Soah
Aga Khan, H H the
Angre Jayasingrao, Acting Dewan of Baroda
Anandrao Khanderao Raste, Mr
Appa Saheb, Sir Desai of Vantouri
Bhor, Chief of
Baig Mirza Abbas, Mr
Bhandarkar, Rao Br R G, Vice-Chancellor of the University
Cowasjee D Rustumjee Vice-Consul for Persia
Dorabji Padamji, the Hon
Sardar Khan Bahadur
Dustoor Hoshang J a m a s p, Shams-ul Ulma, S a r d a r, Khan Bahadur
Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Mr
Gopalrao, Shvidev Sirdar
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir, Bart, C S I
Kazi Shahabudin, Khan Bahadur, C I E
Khanderao Wishwanath, Rao Bahadur
Mohtasham-es-Sultaneh, Consul-Genl for Persia
Potnis, Bhivrao Madhavrao
Raoji Rao Sawant, Resdr-Major Bahadur A-D-C
Sadasivrao, Madhao Purandhari
Sanglikar, Mr Gunputrao V
Saydulla Khan, Resaldar, A D C
Trimbuckrao Ramrao Purandhare
Vasudev Harihar Pandit (Baba Maharaj)
Vishram Ramjee Gholay, Rao Bahadur, Hony Asst Surg, to H E the Viceroy

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Adamson, Lieut J T G, 28th Pioneers
Addison, Surg-Major C J, A M S
Anderson, Surg-Major A V, I M S
Anderson, Mr R A
Anderson, Lieut W R, L N L Regt
Annand, Mr C F
Atkins, Dr, P M O, P D
Atkins, Surg-Lieut-Col C A, A M S
Babington, Capt D M, R A
Babington, Lieut W, R E
Baddeley, Capt C E, R E
Badham, Rev C H
Bagnell, Mr H W J, I C S
Baker, Capt D
Barclay, Lieut P C R, 20th Bo I
Batty, Mr H, I C S
Beale, Mr H Fitz G, Coll Sc
Beckham, Major L G, 25th Rifles
Behn, Revd Fr, S J
Bellhouse, Lieut R A
Bicknell, Capt M, R A
Blomfield, Major C J, D A A G
Bowen, Lieut F E, N L N Regt
Broadfoot, Lieut-Col A, C B, R H A
Brumley, Mr H
Brown, Mr F H (Bombay)
Bromwrigg, Capt G A, 28th Pioneers
Burgess, Lieut-Col I S C
Burke, Surg-Major, W H, I M S
Burton, Lieut A de S, 25th Rifles
Burst, Surg-Capt R W
Cadell, Major, I S C
Carrington, Col E, D Q M G
Carmichael, Mr G, I C S
Chambers, A J, Surg-Capt
Consens, Mr H
Cooke, Professor S, Principal Poona College of Science
Crawford, Lieut J H
Crasier, Lieut, R E
Creigh, Lieut-Col O M, Offig A A G
Curtis, Lieut-Col Cockburn, D A A G, M
Davidson, Mr A
Dean, Lieut L M R, K O Y L I
DeMello, Dr Cabania
Dickie, Capt R, Bo S and M
Dobbs, C lonel G C, I S C
Dudgeon, Capt R de S, 25th Bo Rifle
Dunscombe, Mr V B, 28th Pioneers
D'Souza, Rev S M
Duperier, Major, R E
Dowdell, Lieut T P, K O Y L I
Dobson, Lieut R I M
Evans, Lieut W, R A
Fagan, Mr R, Forest Department
Fenn, Lieut E H
Fernyhough, Lieut S C, K O Y L
Fixott, Major, R A
Finny, Comdr, R I M
Ford, Lieut C, 4th Bo R
Foster, Capt, R A
Fox, Rev D O
Fraser, Major, L N L Regt
French, Col, R A
Fry, Capt O J, 4th Rifle
Gagan, Lieut F E, S C
Geddes, Capt J G, R A
Gervers, 2nd Lt F R S, R E
Girvin, Surg-Capt J, A M S
Gordon Hall, Mr G W
Gordon, Mr F F (Bombay)
Grantham, Capt, Poona Horse
Greenboam, Mr A
Grant Lieut-Col J, 4th Rifles
Greig, Lieut J A, L N E (Regt
Griffith, Lt W W G, 2nd Bo Lan
Harrison, Capt H O V, R A
Hartigan, Capt E R, 2nd Bo Grens
Haworth, Lt L B, K O Y L I
Hayward, Mr M H, I C S
Henderson, Mr H J Hume
Hewat, Major A H, R H A
Heyland, Mr W A, Police Dept
Hooton, Surg-Lieut A
Horne, Revd P B
Horne, Capt H S, R H A
Hughes, Lt E S St G
Humnarsya, Capt M A, L N L Regt
Hunt, Capt V E, K O Y L I
Hunter, Lt J, 4th Rifles
Jackson, Col S C, M S D
Johnson, Major Sir H, Bart, D A A G
Jones, Lt Col W H D, 2nd Bo Lan
Jourdain, Lt-C E A, L N L Regt
Kalberer, Mr L L, M A Depot
Kennedy, Mr M, Supt Pol
Keown, Capt J C, 4th Bo Rifles
King, Mr A F W
Kitchener, Maj F W, D A A G for Ins
Knight Capt G C L N L Regt
Koensgen, Rev J
Kilkelly, Surgn-Lieut P P
Lane, Lt K O Y L I
Leao, Mr D F
L Quesne, Mr W H, C E
Leslie, Capt A E, 2nd Bo Grns
Lewis, Mr J T
Lewis, Rev J H, Presidency Chaplain
Lincoln, Capt S W, I S C
Loch, Lt G, L N L Regt
Longhurst, Lieut S B, K O Y L I
Lowndes, Mr J G
Macaulay, 2nd Lt, L N L Regt
Maclear, Rev J H
Mathew, Mr C F
Mackenzie, Lt L W, 28th Pioneers
Macnabbie, Mr, E I, C E
Macnee, Mr H C
McConaghy, Surg-Lt-Col W, I M S
Marriott, Capt E F, 2nd Bo G
Mollison,

connected with the Viceregal visit to Poona. The function was a brilliant and fashionable one, almost all the members of Poona Society and the Government House being present. The programme was a full one, and the ball did not break up until a late hour, leaving only a brief interval of rest for the Viceregal party prior to their quiet departure from Kirkee this morning, at eight o'clock, *en route* for Hyderabad.

MR. J. M. HENRY OF BARODA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—It is not very often that the different communities of Baroda join so unanimously in any particular event as last week at the farewell bidding to Mr. J. M. Henry, the former Superintendent of the State Gardens, who, after serving about 12 years in the presidencies of Madras and Bengal, and 16 years here in Baroda, closed his Indian career and left for good old England to start in business with his son. Coming from the Royal Gardens at Kew in 1867, Mr. Henry was one of the oldest Kewites in India. He was, both as a gardener and a companion, highly esteemed and respected by all his numerous friends, and everybody heartily joined in subscribing to a present consisting of a very fine glass breakfast set in silver frame. There was a large gathering at the presentation last Tuesday, when Captain E. Lynn made an appropriate speech, and all agreed with him in saying that they hardly realised the fact that Mr. Henry was leaving Baroda, but that the should always be with them in mind. Mr. Henry thanking for the present and showing round some others which he had received from his various native friends, spoke with much feeling of the many friendships that he had formed and of the regret with which he was leaving the place.

On Thursday many of his gentlemen friends met at a dinner party, when in the course of a speech proposing the health of Mr. Henry and wishing him godspeed, Professor Littledale said :—" Mr. Henry and I joined the service of his Highness the Maharajah of Baroda within a week of each other, just sixteen years ago, and I have known Mr. Henry from that time. As an amateur gardener in a small and humble way myself, I have taken a special interest in Mr. Henry's work for many years and have closely watched the growth of the gardens here from very small beginnings to their present splendid appearance and vast extent. Moreover, I was closely associated for some time with Mr. Henry when we were Volunteers together and I had unusual opportunities then of finding out what a thoroughly sound and estimable man he is. As regards his work as superintendent of the gardens, I may say that, although the extraordinary development of gardening in Baroda, under his Highness, has necessitated the calling-in of other trained professionals to assist in the work, we cannot forget that it was chiefly Mr. Henry who traced the original lines upon which he and others have since been working with such good taste and marked effect. Hence it will gratify his friends here to-night to learn that he will still in his retirement keep touch with Baroda to some extent., for his Highness the Maharajah Saheb has to-day been graciously pleased to intimate to me that Mr. Henry and his son may entitle themselves "Seed merchants by appointment" to his Highness, when they start their business, in England, as Seed Merchants and Nurserymen. We trust that the new firm of Henry and Son may long exist and prosper. (Applause.) Our regret at losing Mr. Henry is tempered by the reflection that he is now enabled to rejoin his family, after a long separation due to the need of educating his children in England. It is gratifying to all of us, who remember those children as little boys and girls here, to know that they are growing up to be a credit and a blessing to their worthy parents. Mr. Henry will not only be missed horticulturally, but also socially. He has kept up a very popular gymkhana for years, and his house has been an ever-open resort for this troops of friends. You will bear me out in saying—for to all of us his career has been open—that when he goes, he will not leave a single enemy behind him at Baroda, but that all of us who remain here will remember him with love. (Applause.)

Mr. Henry made a most interesting speech in reply. He said :—" I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done me, which I shall never forget until this mortal frame is no more. On this, the eve of my departure to Europe, it gives me the most heartfelt satisfaction to know so many wish me god-speed, and more than are here, as you have just heard from Mr. Littledale that his Highness the Maharajah Saheb has been graciously pleased to become my patron in England in my new venture. (Applause.) It gives me great pleasure to return to the bosom of my family, who, like many more Indian families, are compelled to reside out of India. But there is naturally a greater amount of regret—he must be a strangely constituted individual, who did not after 16 years work in one place feel a pang at leaving his work, and such work as I have been engaged in. I came here under the patronage of the late Sir T. Madhavrao, who greatly encouraged the fine arts, and his Highness the Maharajah Saheb has been a very apt and worthy pupil—might I not say a past master—in all that can be called culture. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, it is not for me to speak of the many improvements that have taken place under his benignant reign. Sufficient are they in the Garden department to obtain you, gentlemen, all night ; but I won't so trespass on your time and will content myself with stating a very few. When I arrived here in November, 1879, the Park was so only in name ; by the generosity of the Maharajah it is now second to none in India. Makarpura was a howling wilderness which took you half-a-day to reach by reason of the badness of the roads. Now you may reach it in twenty minutes with a fairly good horse and trap. When you do, what a paradise. All the old dilapidated dwellings—which was the rule to surround places within often times—are cleared away, in their palces green lawns, flourishing palms and flowering plants. Luxmi Velas is a new palace, the formation of which was laid shortly after my arrival. Its tower, domes and minarets are land marks for miles—" bosomed high-mid tufted trees," in a magnificent garden and park of about 1,000 acres. Umrat, our seaside resort, is a natural gem or oasis in a wilderness of sand, beautified and made a royal residence by the same hand. Time fails to enumerate all the improvements done and proposed to be done at Umrat, but a few more of the most important I will mention. The sands that surround Umrat as a wilderness are to be planted with cocoanuts and also all the sea coast for miles, now a sandy desert the arid plains and dry hill tops of the Kadi district, are to be re-forested. Roadside trees are being planned in every district where the heavy laden and weary may lie down and rest. Plans and estimates are in course of preparation for gardens and parks for every town of any size in the whole of his domain, beginning with those with a population of 15,000 or upwards. Every State bungalow now built, the estimate contains an item for the formation of a garden. I trust my successor Mr. Krumbeigel, may be given the strength and the length of life to see the fruits of his labour. Mr. Littledale and gentlemen, I thank you for listening so long to me. Allow me to again thank you most heartily for the honour you have done. I hope that we may some day meet each other again. (Applause.)

After wishing good-bye to all his Bombay friends, Mr. Henry left last Saturday by the Clyde.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs : The French baccalaureat (B. es L., or B. es Sc.) is just the London matriculation, nothing more. Still every year candidates are plucked by the hundred and the thousand, or rather "adjourned," to use the French official euphemism, while twice as many become bachelors, and then stand a chance of becoming post-office clerks or "something under the Government." An old examiner writes to the *Debats* an anecdote about the baccalaureat. He can boast having passed at Nancy a batch of thirty candidates without plucking a single one. Such a thing never happened to any other examiner, and under the circumstances in which it occurred it is to be hoped it will never happen again. It was in 1870, a few days after Reichshoffen and a couple of days before the five Uhlans entered and took possession of Nancy, thirty candidates had come up to the town for their baccalaureat, mostly from Metz and the neighbourhood. It was necessary to send them home without delay, the French trains being about to stop running. The examiner summoned the candidates and addressed them as follows : My poor boys, I am going to dictate to you two lines of Cæsar. You will write five lines in Latin on Cicero recommending to his son the study of Plato, and ten lines in French on the subject of virtue. The examination will last a couple of hours instead of a couple of days. We intend to pass every one of you in the *viva voce* as well as in the written examination, but it is necessary you should put something in black and white on the University paper." We asked a few questions (continues the old examiner) for form's sake without listening to the answers. Several candidates replied, weeping.

COCKNEY (to Ayrshire cook in London) : " I suppose you are all Scotch heah ?" " Na, na ! Teenie belangs to Wishaw, Maggie to Crieff, Lizzie's Hielan, but I'm Scotch ma'sel'."

NELLIE : " I say, Jack, I want to break my engagement with Mr. Sappie, but I don't know how to do it without driving the poor fellow to suicide." Jack (her brother) : "Why don't you let him see you in curl papers just once ?"

"ESKDUM ACHAA !"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Looseness, Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm, and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

TODDY IN KHANDEISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the passing of the Abkari Act in 1878, it has been the devout mission of the Abkari Department under the auspices of Sir Charles Pritchard to crush out the mild and nutritious toddy, partly by a heavy and constantly increasing duty, partly by restrictions and prohibitions imposed under pretences of forwarding the cause of temperance. Side by side with this policy there has been a steady fostering of spirits with the ultimate object of increasing the excise revenue of the country. At the beginning of the act, toddy in some districts could not be had at any price, but both Sir James Fergusson and Lord Reay wisely made some concessions to popular opinion by granting licenses. But with the advent of Lord Harris and his councillor, Sir Charles Pritchard, the prohibition of the previous regime was reverted to. The policy of the Abkari department has been summed up in the words, " Minimum consumption and maximum revenue." Now I have been persistently showing for the last fourteen months that the Abkari Department has during the last few years sacrified something like twenty lakhs of rupees in Khandeish and Poona alone, and has besides compelled the closing of the first Poona sugar refinery in this Presidency. To secure the minimum of consumption it has set to work in still stranger ways. A Parsi resident of Umergaum, in Thana District, had applied for twenty gallons of toddy and three gallons of liquor of 25° U. P. and eight gallons of 60° U.P. for use on a marriage dinner. The permission for the liquor was granted, but that for toddy not more than four gallons was refused. In Khandeish District toddy-tapping was not found paying under the old out-still system, as liquor was cheap so few trees were tapping ; but under the system now in vogue when mowra spirit became a costly drink, partly owing to increased duty and partly to the use of short measure there arose a sudden large demand for toddy. Wishing to stop this demand, the Abkari Department at once prohibited toddy-tapping at all, for which, questioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad, the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, in February last, gave the following curious reason :—" It is the fact that since 1887-88 no revenue has been derived from toddy trees in the Khandeish District. During the five years ending 1888-87 the revenue from this source averaged only about Rs. 110 per annum. In 1887-88 it suddenly rose to Rs. 2,495 ; but as it was found that the new toddy shops opened in that year greatly interfered with the successful introduction of the Central Distillery system, and as there was no legitimate demand for toddy, the Collector with the approval of the Commissioner of Abkari declined to license any toddy shops until it was proved to his satisfaction that a genuine demand for raw toddy existed. No toddy shops were accordingly licensed, and no tapping licenses were granted." So toddy was prohibited, because "the opening of toddy shops interfered with the successful introduction of the Central Distillery system." But conscious that in saying this he had committed himself, and unwittingly blarted out the truth which it was to his interest to conceal, the hon. gentleman changed front, and went on to say that " there was no legitimate demand for toddy." No legitimate demand when consumption had increased twentyfold in 4 years !

The following letter tells its own tale :—

No. 384 of 1892.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1892.
Memo.

In reply to his application, dated 24th instant, Mr. Dorabji Cowasji Madon is informed that he may make a petition to the Collector for permission to tap ores before the close of the Abkari year. It is not desirable to make new arrangements during the year.

(Signed) W. W. LOCK,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

To Mr. Dorabji Cowasji Madon, Chopda, Khandeish.

Comment is needless. People can draw their inference themselves.

Again, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad asked " Will Government be pleased to issue this year licenses for the sale of raw toddy in the Khandeish District, where the people have been deprived of that nutritious and mild drink since the year 1891 ?" The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent replied : " Government as at present advised are not prepared to issue licenses for the sale of raw toddy in the Khandeish District," i. e., even seven years after the introduction of the still-head farming system in Khandeish, Government still refuse to issue licenses for toddy because they interfere with the successful working of Mr. Dubash's business. With great deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent I would like to ask him whether in Lord Reay's time, the granting of licenses of toddy could be stopped after bringing to his Lordship's notice this arbitrary act of the Abkari Department ? Formerly there in all districts (except Bombay city) farms were granted for lump sum, but now the still-head farming system, was gradually introduced there, yet not in one district at the time of introducing the system the granting of licenses for toddy was stopped except in Khandeish. Is this is not a shameful and daring transaction in English realm ? Is this sobriety on the part of the Bombay Government ? A lately turned up paper says, that our allegation against Government is reckless. Was it not, what John Bright had said in open Parliament, that it writes Christian despatches and does un-Christian Acts ?

I make comparison, and contrast the Bombay Government with that of Madras : first, the latter drove out farmers and made separate licenses of liquor. About the toddy as below :—

Extract from the evidence given before the Hemp Drugs Commission by the Hon'ble C. S. Crole, first member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise in the Madras Presidency, from September 1889 to December 1893, at its sitting at Madras on the 22nd of January, 1891 :—

I have no reason to suppose that the consumption of the drugs is on the increase, but I should think that the probabilities are that it is on the decrease, because under the regulations on healthy liquor is available in toddy ; and distilled liquor and probably drugs also have suffered. Toddy has been driving out distilled liquor, I find, and as I have no reason to suspect, increase in drugs. I fancy the same operation is going on there. The toddy traffic has been placed under strict regulation, a better liquor is provided, and there is no possibility now of forcing the sale of distilled liquor against fermented liquor. This seems to me a great benefit, like the substitution of light gravity beer for Hennessey's brandy."

Bombay ought to be ashamed of this difference. Not that the Bombay Government does not know the truth as to the value of toddy, it persists in the present arrangement.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 12. P. B. DANTRA.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	100	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	35	6	.....	41
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	7,883	2,556	62	10,501
Total for 19 weeks...	8,483	2,656	72	11,211
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	225	247	4	536
Per mile of Ry do.	17	14	.....	31
Total to corresponding date do.	6,216	3,080	45	9,941

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 174
Do. to date ..... " 1,270

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	1,62,000	4,000	2,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	263	351	9	623
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	14,71,456	20,89,884	56,846	36,18,186
Total for 18 weeks...	15,92,456	22,51,884	60,846	39,05,186
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,451	1,36,734	3,817	2,38,002
Per mile of Ry do.	211	297	8	516
Total to corresponding date do.	15,19,583	20,30,795	57,995	36,38,378

Increase for the week..... Rs. 48,903
Ditto to date ..... " 2,66,808

AGATHA : " I believe you call yourself an advanced woman, dear ?" Alethea : " Yes, love." Agatha (sweetly) : "Then you may tip the waiter, dear."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MRS. LESTER, who was sentenced at the Bombay Criminal Sessions to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for the murder of her husband, having preferred a claim to the sum of Rs. 20,000, for which her husband's life was insured, the Standard Life Assurance Company have, we hear, refused to entertain the claim.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bushire says :—On the 30th ultimo at 9 p.m., I had just gone to bed when a shock of earthquake passed through greatly shaking my bed, and the whole house appeared to be trembling. The shock lasted for a few seconds, and every thing was quiet again. From what I have been able to ascertain no damage has been caused. We are in a state of transition passing from hot to cold weather, bringing in its train the fevers, etc., with which many are down. We have had a good quantity of rain this season.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 2nd instant was 255, against 279 and 273 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 10. There were 16 deaths from cholera against 27 and 24 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by two. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were two deaths from tetanus, against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 133 and 16, respectively, against 119 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·5 per mille per annum, against 26·9, the mean of the last five years.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending the 12th ultimo, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 83,099-3-6, and for goods, etc., Rs. 88,780-9-5, making altogether Rs. 1,71,879-12-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 164-15-3. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,67,539-1-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 160-12-7.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending the 2nd instant, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 89,172, and for goods, etc., Rs. 99,595, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 9,000, making altogether Rs. 1,97,767, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 235-7-0. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,68,052-15-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 200-1-0. Extensive breaches over G. I. P. and N. G. S. Railways through communication interrupted.

A NEW YORK shopkeeper once made a record in advertising. He bribed a condemned criminal to advertise his wares upon the scaffold. It occurred several years ago. An inhabitant of the State of New York had been sentenced to death. At the last moment, while actually standing on the trap of the scaffold, he was asked by the governor of the prison if he had anything to say. The doomed man nodded, and those present listened intently for his last word, expecting him to make confession. Instead, in a strong firm voice, he said :—" All I have to say is that the best 7s. 6d. hat in America can be obtained of Mr.—, hatter, No.—, Street." He said nothing more and the execution proceeded. Later in transpired that the hatter in question promised the convict that if he would advertise him with his last words he would pay his widow £25. As a matter of fact, the advertisement was such an enormous success that he paid her £50.

A PROJECT for reforming the lottery system in Italy, presented by two Neapolitan Councillors, is being studied at the Ministry of Finance.

Two young men of the name of Notarbartolo have left Palermo with the intention of making the journey from thence to Turin and back, on foot, and without a single penny in their pockets. They will swim across the Straits of Messina, and will procure enough to live on during the journey by earning it n different ways. They are of good family, and will make this journey for amusement.

A MEETING of " The Popular Society of Milan for the Inauguration of the Monument to Garibaldi " has approved unanimously of an order of the day inviting all working men's societies to protest against the war of conquest in Africa entered into by Italy. This, it is stated, " can be neither useful nor honourable, and is contrary to the principles on which Italy was constituted, contrary to Italian interests because it wastes money and strength on Africa while every penny of Italian money and all the mental powers of Italian citizens ought to be used on the means of cancelling the shame of the ignorance and poverty in which Italy is now immersed."

ONE used to hear a good deal at one time about the blouse of M. Thivrier, the Socialist Deputy, who achieved notoriety for a while by taking part in the discussions at the Palais Bourbon, clad in working attire. Now it is Delorme's blouse that is making a sensation. Delorme is an inhabitant of Bourges, who, in the " Terrible Year," 1870-71, was so painfully impressed with the misfortunes of his country that he declared that thenceforth he would never wear on his back any other garment than the blouse he was then wearing. Five-and-twenty years have passed by, and he still adheres to his determination. It is true that he has had the famous blouse patched and repatched so often that the wags say it is like the clown's penknife, which had had nine new handles and ten new blades. For all this the Town Council of Bourges have offered 100 francs for the blouse, in order that they may exhibit it in their Museum. Delorme, however, has replied with a refusal, saying he means to die in it.

A VERY appropriate passage occurs in " Serjeant Ballantine's Reminiscences " anent the seizure of Professor Ray Lankester :—" One night late—it might be early morning—I was in Piccadilly, and attracted by a gathering of people, I came upon a policemen struggling with a drunken, powerful woman. She had either fallen or been thrown down, and he had fallen upon her. There were expressions of indignation being uttered by the persons around and a row seemed imminent. I touched the officer lightly upon the shoulder, saying, ' Why do you not spring your rattle you will hurt the woman.' He jumped up, and, seizing me by the collar, said ' I take you into custody for obstructing me in the execution of my duty.' I remained perfectly passive, and in the meanwhile another constable had come up, and had seized the women whom he was handling very roughly. At this moment Sir Alexander Cockburn, then Attorney-General, who was returning from the House of Commons, appeared upon the scene, and seeing a woman, as he thought ill-used, remonstrated in indignant language with the officer, upon which the constable who had hold of me stretched out his other arm, whether reaching Sir Alexander or not I could not see, and said, ' I arrest you also.' ' Arrest me,' exclaimed the astonished Attorney-General, ' what for ?' ' Oh !' said my captor, ' for many things. You are well known to the police.' I cannot surmise what might have become of us. Possibly we should have spent the night in company with the very objectionabe female on whose behalf we had interfered. Some people, however, fortunately recognised us and we were released. I took the numbers of the officer, and, being determined to see the end of the affair, went next morning to the court where the charge ought to have been made, and heard that the women had effected her escape, which, considering I had left her in charge of half-a-dozen officers, and that she was very drunk, was a remarkable feat of prowess."

THE Society who are organizing the great International Exhibition to be held in Brussels in 1897 have submitted their scheme to the Belgian Government. The proposal with regard to the raising of the money necessary for the purpose is rather a curious one. " Bons a lots," otherwise lottery tickets, are to be issued to the number of 500,000 at 25 francs apiece, which would represent 500,000*l.* sterling. These are to be not only lottery tickets, but tickets admitting ten times to the Exhibition, and also enabling the holder who wishes to journey to Brussels to see the Exhibition to travel on the railways at a reduction of 45 per cent. on the ordinary fares. Nor is this all, for the profits of the Exhibition, if any, will be shared among the subscribers. The lottery drawings are to take place every three months, and there will be money prizes.

TRAFFIC through the Emperor William Canal, a Berlin correspondent says, has not yet realised even the most modest expectations. There is no longer any doubt that with the existing dues no great increase of traffic is to be expected. So far, only vessels to and from Hamburg and the Elbe ports fall to the Canal's share, that is to say, the traffic upon which the greatest saving of time is effected. A well-known Hamburg firm contends, in a memorial lately submitted to the Ministry of the Interior, that this is attributable to the dues. This firm proposes a revision of the dues in the following sense :—Upon steamers trading to or from Hamburg and the Elbe ports sixpence per ton should be charged up to 200 registered tons ; from 200 to 600 tons, fivepence ; from 600 to 800, fourpence half-penny ; from 800 to 1,000, fourpence ; and for steamers over 1,000 tons, threepence. For steamers to and from other German North Sea ports 90 per cent. of the above dues should be charged ; for steamers to and from non-German ports of the Continent, between Groningen and Calais, and to and from ports of the east coast of England to the north of Dover, 80 per cent. ; and, finally, for steamers to and from ports to the south of Dover and Calais 70 per cent. The Canal dues are also much too high for sailing vessels. Of the 973 vessels which passed through the Canal between the first of July and the 30th of September, only 142 were over 80 tons register.

SOME anecdotes are related in the German Press with respect to the Emperor William and the new Berlin Opera House. His Majesty may often be seen in the morning in civil dress, wearing a light cloak, and smoking a cigarette, crossing on foot from the palace to the Opera House. There arrived he takes his position on the stage, or follows the play from his box. Many comical encounters have occurred, in the semi-darkness, between the Emperor and scene-shifters ignorant of the visitor's identity. The Emperor, indeed, leaves the discovery of his presence to chance, but this is often betrayed by an objection from a coulisse, which unexpectedly breaks in during the progress of a rehearsal. The fortunate gift of observation is usually so well employed in criticism of the arrangements which have been made that the general manager, stage manager, and director of the ballet are unable to better achieve success than by following his suggestions. The Kaiser, it is related, once forgot to throw away his cigarette on entering the Opera House. The inspector thereupon respectfully called attention to the fact, and his Majesty replied, " The regulations for the preservation of order in this house naturally hold good also for me."

DR. IMPEY, Medical Superintendent of the South African Leper Establishment at Robben Island, arrived at Plymouth, on October 19, to prosecute inquiries in England respecting the views he holds of certain discoveries made tending, as he believes, to the cure of leprosy. In an interview with a Press representative he said his whole medical career, practically, had been devoted to the study of this terrible scourge, and, after keen and constant observation, he is confidently of opinion that in its earliest stages, at least, the disease can be arrested if not cured. Dr. Impey, whose remedy is based on the principle of employing a poison to kill a poison, will proceed to leper asylums of Norway, Russia, and Constantinople.

WHEN Prince Lobanoff met the German Emperor the other day at Hubertusstock he is represented to have stated that the Czar was longing to visit the Kaiser and the Emperor Francis Joseph ; and that he (Prince Lobanoff) was convinced the French sincerely desired peace. The Kaiser is represented to have replied that he and his allies also desired peace. Prince Lobanoff then (according to the *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*) intimated that Russia could never suffer the Japanese to remain in Corea. Russia would in that case be forced to keep an army on a war footing in Siberia at enormous expense, Prince Lobanoff, in a casual reference to the Bulgarian and Armenian questions, said these questions, in his view, would not lead to complications likely to result in war. Diplomatic relations between Italy and Portugal are strained, owing to the decision of the King of Portugal not to visit Rome in view of threats of the Vatican to withdraw the Nuncio from Lisbon. In this connection a strong feeling has been aroused in Italy against the Papacy.

To those who know the true inwardness of thing the sight of a housemaid brushing a dusty carpet is (says the *British Medical Journal*) suggestive of many evils. The death of Pasteur has reminded the world of what is constantly present in the thoughts of medical men—namely, that while micro-organisms are the great producers of disease, dust is the great carrier of micro-organisms. Now that we know these things, now that we understand that in the quiet hours of night the germ-laden dust settles down upon the floor, it is distressing to find how little our knowledge is put to practical use, and to see old customs still unchanged, old habits which we know to be destructive carried on, and to find the housemaid on her knees, with her brush and dust-pan, stirring up dust to the detriment of every one, and breathing germ-laden particles to her own destruction. It needs but a small amount of common-sense to see that if carpets must continue—a thing greatly to be deprecated—they should be rubbed with a damp cloth rather than brushed, and that if, in deference to prejudice, they must be brushed, this should be done by a covered American sweeper with plenty of damp tea-leaves. Of all ways of removing dirt from a carpet the worst is by the use of the ordinary short brush, which involves the housemaid kneeling down in the midst of the dust she so needlessly creates, and drawing it into her lungs with every breath. For ordinary household use something like linoleum, something which can be washed with a wet cloth every morning, would seem to be the best covering for floors ; but if carpets must be, and if it is impossible to teach the present generation the evils of seeking present comfort at the expense of future risks, at least let us remember that carpets may be washed even where they lie ; that, till the day of washing comes, a closed sweeper is far better than a brush, and that the worst form of brush is one with a short handle.

THE *World* hears that the Queen will probably appoint Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edmund Commerell to the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Sir Edmund has been for several years a groom-in-waiting to her Majesty, and he is a " persona gratissima" at Court. Some years ago, the *World* continues, there was a lengthened but secret controversy respecting the office of Black Rod, a question having arisen as to whether the patronage is vested in the Sovereign or in the Cabinet. It was ultimately decided that no Minister has any concern with the post, it being in the personal gift of the Queen. When Sir James Drummond was pointed, after the death of Sir William Knollys, there were a great number of candidates, including Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, who was supported by the Prince of Wales. No doubt Sir Spencer could now obtain the post if he put himself forward ; but he will not do so under the new arrangement, as it would not suit him, considering that the furnished residence in the Palace of Westminster which has hitherto been annexed to this office is to be taken away, and the salary is to be reduced from two to one thousand a year.

APROPOS of the statement that Sir Henry Thompson is devoting his retirement to the practice of art, Mr. T. H. S. Escott gives, in the *Realm*, the following pen picture of the famous surgeon :—On the margin of a wooded lake at Ballachulish, in the Western Highlands, an artistic Sassenach with his daughter sits completing a water-colour sketch. The young lady presently holds it up the better to see it with a gentle little note of filial triumph. As if from the earth there springs up around them a crop of admiring and shock-headed urchins. Some of these having gazed at the picture over the artist's shoulder, have misgiving that the show may not be gratuitous. The artist's daughter presents one of the group with a gleaming new sixpence, such as had never been seen before at this distance from Oban. Sir Henry and Miss Thompson return to their hotel the most popular persons in the district. That evening in the hotel drawing-room the water-colour sketch is the object of as much delight to adult tourists of both sexes as a few hours previously it had been to the urchins beside the Perthshire water.

THE Prefect of Venice has permitted the performance of Bovio's " Millenium," which will shortly be given at the Goldoni Theatre.

THE BICYCLE AND THE BANGLE.

A TRAGEDY ON TYRES.

IT was just three weeks since that I was sitting down to ham and some fried potatoes—I don't mean chips, you know, but potatoes mashed up in the pan, with pepper and salt put on 'em, and fried in fat—and I was saying to my wife, " It's a rum thing that people in the largest city of the world don't know how to fry a cheap and homely dish like this, but prefer to parch up their potatoes hard and nasty, untill they're like eating toothpicks "—which is perfectly true, mind you—I was just saying this when a couple of men came into the yard, one about forty, and the other a year or two younger, and says they want a tandem for the afternoon. So I let them have one in the ordinary way of business, and never thinks anything more of the deal. The machine was returned in the evening, after I had gone out for a stroll and a glass of ale, and the transaction never entered my head until next afternoon, when I hear such hammering at my door that I thinks a young cyclone must have just landed, and come to pay me a surprise visit.

" There ain't a hurricane marked in the almanack as I knows of," says I to myself ; but I pop out as quickly as possible, having the house on a lease and being responsible for the repairs. Before I can open the door there's another smashing at it enough to break the panels. So I prepare a few appropriate remarks to greet the parties with, and should have let 'em go too, only when I drew the latch what do I see but two females ? One of them—about eight and twenty, I should think—was as red as a lobster, and aquivering with rage, and the elderly one had her lips pursed that tight you might have thought she passed the whole of her days sucking lozenges and never swallowing 'em. She was as pale as a pie-dish—before using, of course—and I was that took back by the look of 'em that the few remarks froze on my tongue. " You're the letter out, aint you ?" snaps the young red-faced woman. This was more than I could stand. A bicycle agent is a human being and not to be dropped on as if he was a treadle. So I speaks up sharp and says, " You will excuse me, ma'am"—just like that, quite sarcastic—" but you're not addressing a lodging-house keeper or a jobbing tailor. I don't let out apartments for single gentlemen nor clothes for growing boys."

That didn't hurt 'em a bit. " You let my husband have a tandem yesterday," says the young lady, sharper than before. " a gentleman did have a tandem from my establishment," I answers, dignified. " As to whether he was your husband, my good lady," I says—yes, just in that tone ; I can be very cutting when I want to—" I ain't prepared to say. When we contract with a gentleman for an afternoon we don't ask whether he's married or if he's been raccinated or the last time he had his hair cut." Then the old gal bucks up and opens out as if she was a battery of artillery. " Who was he with ?" says she. " That's his business," I replies, feeling I was getting sat upon in spite of myself ; " I ain't in a witness-box nor the Chamber of Horrors nor anything legal, and I shan't tell you." " I knew it," screams the young woman ; " you worthless vagabond, tempting men from their lawful wives to go trapesting about the country with creatures, and taking bribes for keeping their secrets. I'll have you before the magistrates, you low wretch, and make you open your mouth." Then the old girl, who had been going into the lozenge trade more nor ever, says to me, " You ought to be ashamed to look a respectable woman in the face, after taking part in screening a hussy, and a man that's worse. But I know now that it's too true, I will find out the bangled beauty if I die for it," says she and with that pulls out a heavy silver ring that is worn on the wrist, and holds it before my eyes. " This is what his wife found in his pocket this morning," continues the old girl, " and if I don't give him bangles when he comes home to-night I'm not this poor, injured child's mother."

Well, it seems that the old girl and the young one went home and stripped the place of everything they could lay their hands on, smashed a pier-glass that cost seven pound, broke up the furniture they couldn't carry away with'em before the husband came back from the City in the evening, and left the house like the desert of Sahara—so far as I know of that open space through reading of it—and all the poor man has to console him when he arrives is a note saying that everything is known, and that his accomplice who lets bicycles, will tell him the rest. About nine o'clock he walks round to my place, saying as the wife and mother-in-law are gone for ever. " Bear it with fortitude," I says ; " it might have been worse. They could have committed suicide or done something that would have shown you up in the newspapers." " Oh, it ain't that," he observes, " I can stand their going away, provided their never come back. Between ourselves I think it's a piece of jolly good luck and I feel thankful for what's occurred. I breathe again," says he.

I met the chap about a fortnight ago. He came up and shook hands quite hearty, as if I had done him a good turn. His wife and mother-in-law he had never heard of, and was going away for a month's holiday feeling new man. " It was very artful of you, " I says—this was in the street, you know, and the missis not about—" to pretend to be hiring that tandem for yourself and a gentleman friend. Where did you put him off to, take the young lady up ?" " Ah, that's the joke of it, my boy," says he, slapping me on the back. " We had gone about ten miles in the country, and I see something shining on the ground, I jumps of and picks it up. One of the lady knickerbocker crowd, that had gone on before us, must have dropped it. Well, I stick it in my pocket to take it to the station when I get back or wait till it's advertised for, and I forgot all about it. Then my precious missis and the old cat go ran-sacking, and you know the rest. Do come and have a drink. I can never be sufficiently grateful to you. "—" Daily Telegraph."

SUICIDE OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

IT seems that the Marquis of Waterford, whose death we reported the other day, committed suicide at his residence, Curraghmore, co. Waterford, where he had been in failing health, the result of an accident in the hunting field, for several years. The act was committed with a revolver. Great sympathy is expressed by all classes for Lady Waterford, who is in delicate health. Lord William Beresford, brother of the deceased, left London by the Irish mail train for Curraghmore. Lord Marcus Beresford, another brother, follow in company with his mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford. Lord Charles Beresford also travelled with them. In reply to a question Lord Marcus Beresford, who was seeing his brother off by the train, said they had received no information as to their brothers death beyond the bare fact that he died. He added that his brother had been an invalid for years, and suffered greatly at times from despondency. Lord William Beresford returned to London from visiting the deceased marquis recently, and up to that time there was nothing to indicate an early fatal termination to the illness. Some twelve years ago the late marquis while out hunting had a bad fall, which resulted in serious injury to the spine, and deprived him of the use of his legs. In the early part of last year he underwent an operation in London, from which he derived much benefit. In June, when preparing to start from Curraghmore to attend the House of Lords, Lord Waterford met with an accident which brought on a serious illness and a recurrence of his former symtoms, causing great pain at times. The marchioness of Waterford has been a confirmed invalid for years. The Marquis for weeks past never left the grounds of his residence, and spent the greater part of his day in a rocking chair on the lawn, remarkably silent and depressed. A short time ago, at his invitation, the inmates of the workhouses in the vicinity were brought to the house and sumptuously entertained. His lordship had organised sports for the delectation of the little ones, and watched their competitions with the greatest interest. In public matters he took a very prominent part, and when circumstances permitted he was always present to lend his advice and assistance at the boards with which he was associated, and until recently he was seldom absent from the unions of Carrick-on-Suir and Waterford, while he was a familiar figure at the Asylum Board and many local institutions, on the furtherance and success of which he bestowed much attention and time in his youth.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th and 30th of each month.

Teheran route interrupted between Tiflis and Soukhoum Kale.

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POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL R. B. H. BUNDELL,
Commanding Poona District.

Poona, Monday, 11

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is an astonishing circumstance that, in spite of ample proof to the contrary, the belief still exists that there are difficulties in the way of recruiting for the Fleet. The records of the various stations and ships where boys can be entered show that, so enormous is the demand of youngsters of good character—sons of parents in substantial positions—to enter the navy that, however high the standard, physical, educational, and moral, enforced by the authorities, there is never a doubt about getting twice as many as the estimates allow. Why, then, is it that the belief we have spoken of still exists? We are inclined to give two reasons: First, want of foresight has obliged the authorities to go into the byways, when, if they had kept their eyes open, they might have obtained better material through the ordinary channels. Dodges like the "Northampton" method are more freely advertised than the customary system, therefore the public arrives at the opinion that this system has failed. It is not generally known that the fault lies at the Admiralty and not with the boys. Secondly, the majority of writers on the subject muddle up the question of a supply of reserve men with the supply for the regular service, two totally distinct matters. It is not, and never can be, the same thing to take a boy and make a seaman-gunner of him and to find ready-made seamen suitable for conversion on short notice into gunners.

At one of the last parades held by Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley in Dublin, observing that the men of the Medical Staff Corps attending the parade saluted on his arrival on the ground by "carrying swords," he immediately directed Major-General Montmorency (Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency) to bid the medical officer commanding to issue the order "return swords," and that when giving General Montmorency these instructions Lord Wolseley added that "these men have no right to draw their swords; they are not soldiers, but civil attendants on the sick." It is well known in Dublin military circles that the medical officer in command on the occasion has reported the circumstances of the case and requested written instructions as to whether in future, if such an order be again issued, he is to obey the general officer commanding or the Queen's Regulations, under the directions of which he was very properly acting at the parade.

There is, we hope, writes the "Broad Arrow," no intention of abolishing the vacant appointment of Governor and Visitor of Greenwich Hospital, which has been filled by a long "role" of distinguished naval officers, and is once more disposable. The emoluments of the office, which no longer carries with it a residence in the time-honoured hospital, have been considerably reduced of recent years, the pay having been cut down in 1869 from £1,639 a year to a salary of £433 10s., which was first drawn by Sir Houston Stewart on his appointment as Governor in succession to Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon. The salary is of course in addition to the half-pay of the admiral who fills the appointment. During the past sixty years the Governorship has been filled in succession by the following distinguished naval officers:—Admirals Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G. C. B.; the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleeming, 1838 to 1841; the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1841 to 1847; Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., 1847 to 1853; Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B., 1853 to 1869; Sir Houston Stewart, G.C.B., 1869 to 1872; Sir Sidney Dacres, G.C.B., 1872 to 1884; Sir Lewis T. Jones, G.C.B., 1884 to 1895.

The adoption of the English method of mounting heavy guns in the new French battleship Charlemagne is decidedly a triumph for our own naval constructors. For some year past naval critics have insisted that our constructors were wrong in the dual system of mounting, but the Charlemagne is to carry her main armament in pairs, and so will her sister ships the Saint Louis and Henry IV., which have yet to be built. It is, however, interesting to note that whilst we are favouring the barbette system of mounting heavy guns, the new French battleship is to carry her four 11·8-inch weapons in two closed turrets. Another characteristic of the Charlemagne is her length of 385½ feet, which exceeds that of any other French battleship, and the fineness of her lines generally. The Charlemagne has been built for speed, and is to have engines of 14,000 horse-power, estimated to give her a full speed of 18 knots with forced draught, and 17 under natural draught. For a vessel of 11,000 tons displacement the new ship also carries a great quantity of coal, and it is estimated that she will be capable of steaming 4,000 miles at economical speed.

Sailors have few better friends amongst the clergy than the Bishop of Gibraltar, whose annual pastoral just issued, bears testimony to his lordship's untiring care for seamen on the south coasts of Europe and in the Mediterranean. For the last twenty-one years Bishop Sandford has been unceasing in stirring up the scattered congregations in his wide diocese, from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, to do their share in making spiritual provision for the crews of ships on their coasts. A Diocesan Missions to Seamen has been formed, which enables the inland congregations to lend a hand to the clergy on the seaboard, so as to provide for the moral and physical needs of seafaring men. The clergy of twenty-two seaports are thus aided by the Diocese, at an estimated expenditure of £1,500, to care for sailors afloat as well as ashore. The importance of the Gibraltar Mission to Seamen may be estimated from the fact that about 123,000 British sailors annually visit Gibraltar, 100,000 Malta, 36,000 Bilboa, 25,000 each Genoa and Marseilles, and 10,000 each Venice, Odessa, and Palermo.

A considerable flutter has been caused among regimental officers by the announcement that the "garrison class" is a thing of the past, and that in future both captains and subalterns will have to brave the terrors of the examination in "C" and "D," unfortified by the attentions of the garrison instructor. Instead of the two months' garrison class, there will in future be two short courses of twenty-one days each, commencing respectively on March 1 and September 1, and as the whole theoretical art of war is to be crammed in these twenty-one days officers will require to work hard. Officers will have to work up for themselves the law part of the promotion examination.

The Umpire-in-Chief's final remarks on the field firing carried out at Bisley and Pirbright by the three Aldershot infantry brigades under command of Major-Generals Bengough, Butler, and Clery, have been issued, and must be pronounced satisfactory. The firing of the second brigade (2nd Leicestershire, Regiment, 1st Middlesex Regiment, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and 2nd Rifle Brigade) was, however, far superior to that of the others. Sir William Butler's command gaining a percentage of 14·79 hits to rounds fired, against 12·95 and 12·78 by the first and third brigades respectively. The percentage made by the Maxim guns of the first and second brigades was exactly the same. The fire control of the second brigade is stated to have been well maintained throughout, and sights were always carefully adjusted, while the distances were named, but not always correctly estimated. Concerning the brigades under Generals Bengough and Clery, the same complaint is made, viz., that scouts were seen riding through the extended lines of the enemy. The ranges were well estimated, and the fire discipline was good except at the final stage. Compared with former years there is a marked improvement all round. This is due, it is reasonable to suppose, to the encouragement given to the men by their commanding officers. Each regiment now has its own rifle club and annual prize meeting, and since the return of the troops from the New Forest the Ash ranges have been occupied almost daily by battalion competitions. The regimental meeting of the 1st Middlesex was the most successful ever held at Aldershot, and Colonel Hughes-Hallett is to be heartily congratulated on the result. As showing the interest now taken in target practice, it is a significant fact that at the Middlesex meeting no less than 200 of the best marksmen in the Aldershot District entered for the all-comers' competition. Such a state of thing reflects credit on all concerned.

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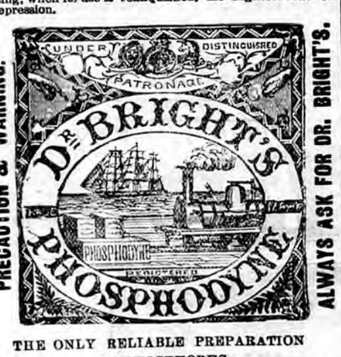

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co.

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CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
In 3d. Packets, And 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
172, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Neave's Food.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore **PENS** CHEAPEST.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE
OCTOPUS
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
The Patent
ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
AFTER USE
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a dendron of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
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TOILET WATER

Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin

KANANGA EXTRACT

A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.

RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD

VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS

obtained from the best Mysore wood.

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and if taken according properly they few days completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time checks action in no composition being merely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate female.

Manufactured in England by Blair & Co., 223, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay, Calcutta.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

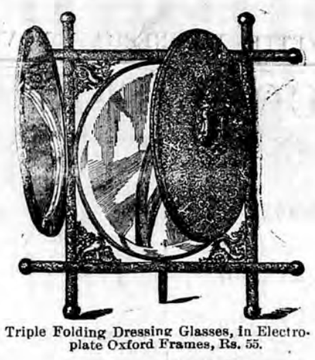
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

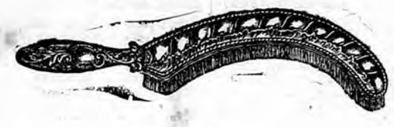
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

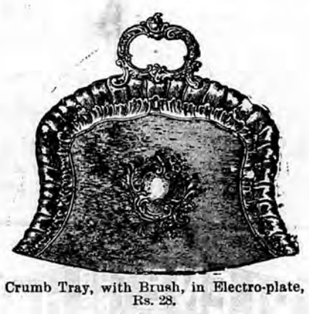
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.





Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

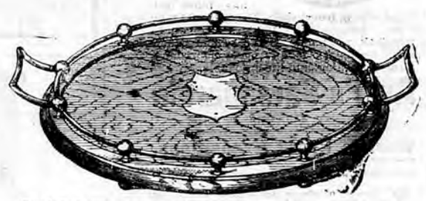
Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchant, London

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For Infants & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

NOTICES.

Maltine

with COD LIVER OIL.

The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive pleasure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,

LIMITED,

24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

LONDON.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of fatal fever caught in Africa, and no doctors would do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

PRICES—Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/- Double, 28/-, 30/-, and 33/6

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.

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